Music and theatr berman Tribune

As early as 1882 musicians in Berlin founded a Philharmonic Orchestra, and from 1960 to 1963 the unique "Philharmonie" at the Kemperplatz in Berlin was built. 2,200 terraced seats with the podium in the centre. A place for great conductors, for great concerts. It shows

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The

that Germany has castles and palaces, cities and industry but also unusual temples of the arts. Other examples are the theatre set on a monumental flight of outdoor stairs in the medieval town of Schwäblsch-Hall; the Baroque garden theatre in

Hanover-Herrenhausen; the B theatre in the palace of Schwe gen near Mannheim, founded 1749, and the Munich Opera Bavarlan National Theatre:built its full splendour in 1963. Aplace grand and elegant music feative

1811, burnt down later and revive Brezhnev not quite its full splendour in 1983 April Brezhnev not quite the honest broker

medally about its adversaries. repared to admit.

Mr Brezhnev's stocktaking is with the 99 pages by US Secretary Weinberger on Soviet alone, it will be realised that

Brezhnev's comments to Der find the news gathered by a West German journalists in are not as short on news conmight seem the case.

A information policy makes i to draw inferences as to plans for er at least, November being a full of important dates and refrom the Soviet point of view.

kezhnev's Spiegel interview was by celebrations to mark the miversary of the October revolua in mid-November by a meet-And CPSU central committee. unds included Mr Brezhnev's

ad foreign affairs report and the conomic plan. Then the Supreme to review the economic and

promised to be anything but a slory given another noor harvest need to buy more foodgrain

bezhnev was hoping to achieve political success on his visit to Thile a few days later the Goneva Ath the United States on limitamedium-range missiles in Eu-Pro due to begin

deadlines the Soviet media time to celebrate the forticth of the defence of Moscow. Germans and the Americans urged to learn useful lessons

Paber will thus be a Russian and the Kremlin has launched it the remarkable points on which And position is clarified:

Loscow regards its SS-20 missiles Aquivalent to America's forward-And to similar weapons

DEUTSCHE ZENTER 200 option is thus felt to be a FUR TOURISMUSE of existing Eurostrategic capa-Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankling an exchange in which the decision not to deploy Persh-

ing 2 and Cruise missiles as part of a Nato missile modernisation.

• The Soviet Union rules out the possibility of a limited nuclear war. It thus debases the peace movement's argument that a regional nuclear engage-ment is a realistic idea because the United States envisages the possibility in

Mr Brezhnev has reiterated a point he made at the 26th CPSU congress and acknowledged the balance of military power and the deterrent principle as a means of keeping the peace.

This leaves unanswered a number of questions about the Soviet military doctrine of offensively countering an act of aggression (what, in this case, constitutes an attack?).

What about the powerful counterstrikes threatened by Mr Brezhnev on the presumed locations of US mobile missile systems? These strikes only make sense when undertaken before the American missiles have been launched.

Does this mean the Soviet Union is prepared, despite protestations to the contrary, to wage preventive war?

Russia insinuates that the new medium-range American missiles to be stationed in Western Europe will be firststrike weapons aimed at Soviet ICBMs.

But Soviet intercontinental missiles, or so the Americans say, are for the most part sited beyond the range of the Pershing 2, assuming it is deployed in Eu-

The Kremlin may fairly be worried that Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles could score a direct hit on military and command posts and other essential facilities through the western part of the Soviet Union, including Mos-

on board Soviet submarines stationed off

the US coast. The Russians will be counting missiles with the Americans, not the Germans. Views seem to differ at present in Moscow on the part Bonn played in the missile modernisation:concept.; mi

Moscow is interested less in writing history than in changing its course, however. Chancellor Schmidt may have played a part in bringing about the Ge-

Continued on page 3

WORLD AFFAIRS Rerun of Soviet Whiskey submarine, affair in Germany unlikely

STATE SECURITY Extreme right offers lure of cameraderie

FINANCE Time that Bonn's patchwork

economic policies came to an end



Talking Turkey. The Turkish head of state, General Kenan Evren, meets Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Ankara. Herr Genscher also had talks with former prime ministers Ecevit and Demirel. Ecevit has been sentenced to four months in Jail for defying the regimes ban on political statements.

Genscher sorts out Turkish delight from the dismay

onn's Hans-Dietrich Genscher was D the first Western Foreign Minister to pay Turkey an official visit since the military take-over in September 1980.

In far from easy psychological circumstances, as Bonn put it, Herr Genscher was to show, by visiting Ankara, that Germany was confident democracy would be restored in Turkey before

Germany has traditionally been friend of Turkey's, so Bonn feels entitled to voice its worries frankly and without fear or favour.

But Bonn cannot afford to go beyond the point at which pressure might be felt to be inordinate and a massive intervention from abroad.

Herr Genscher conferred with both military leaders and with former Premiers Ecevit and Demirel and found out for himself how they view the situation. Talks with the current government

dealt mainly with the timetable for a return to democracy. Herr Genscher stressed the detrimen-

tal effect on German public opinion and on the Bonn Bundestag of the ban on political parties and of the sentencing of Mr Ecevit.

Lufthansa in a bit of a flap over the future THE CINEMA Hof festival maintains the magic touch

Who takes heroin, and

The next edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 29 November 1981. An Same of the Margine were dear

The appropriate Bundestag committee has recommended calling a halt to aid to Turkey, scheduled next year to total

Will Bonn act on this recommendation? It will depend to a large extent on the impressions Herr Genscher gained in Turkey and on the pledges given by the generals

His aim while in Ankara was to resume a cordial dialogue and to set aside psychological barriers. But he sought strenuously to avoid creating the impression of intervening in any way or of claiming to know all the answers.

Bonn was encouraged to see a civilian. Professor Irmak, appointed president of the constitutional assembly.

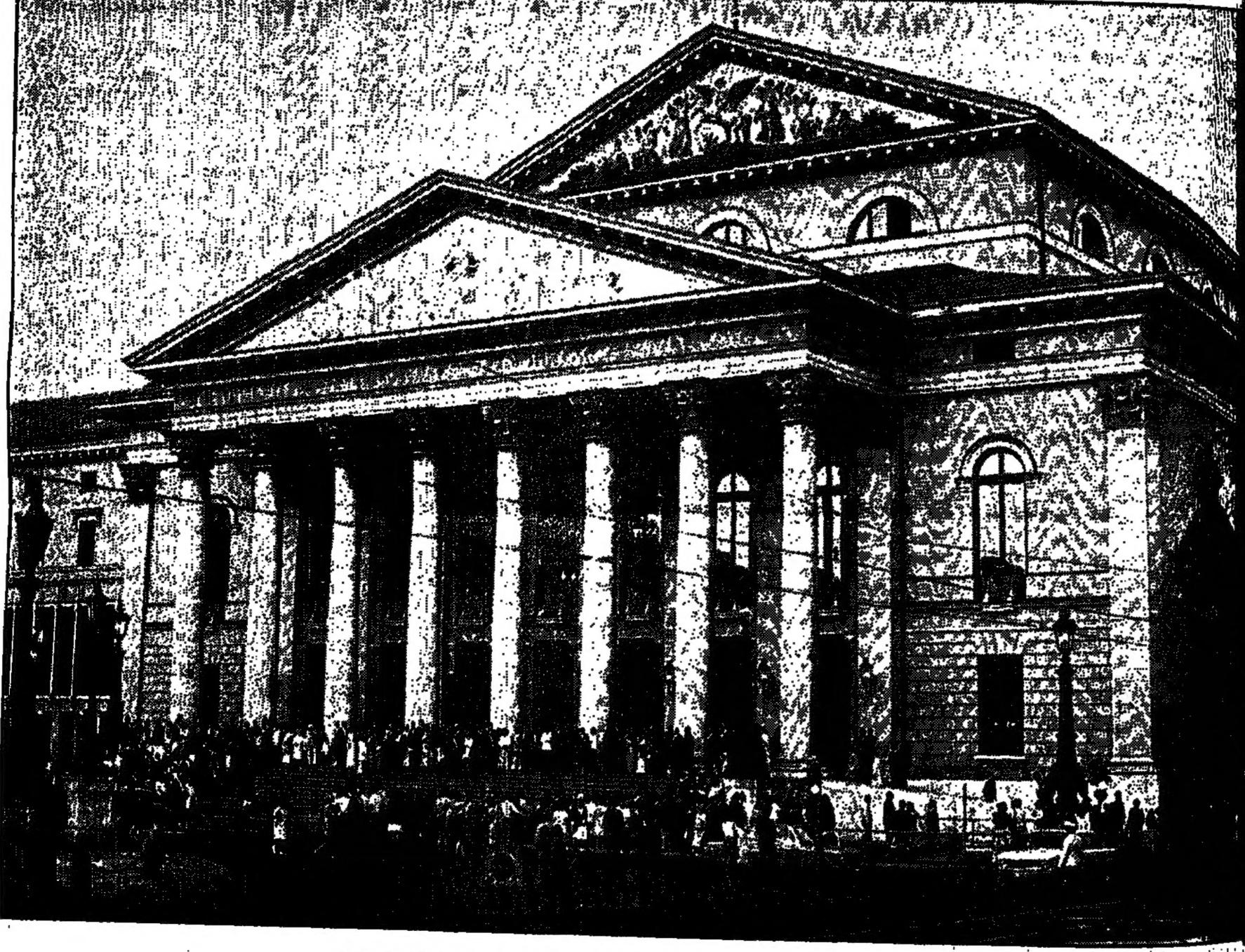
Yet the members of this body have all been appointed, not elected, either by the military authorities or by provincial

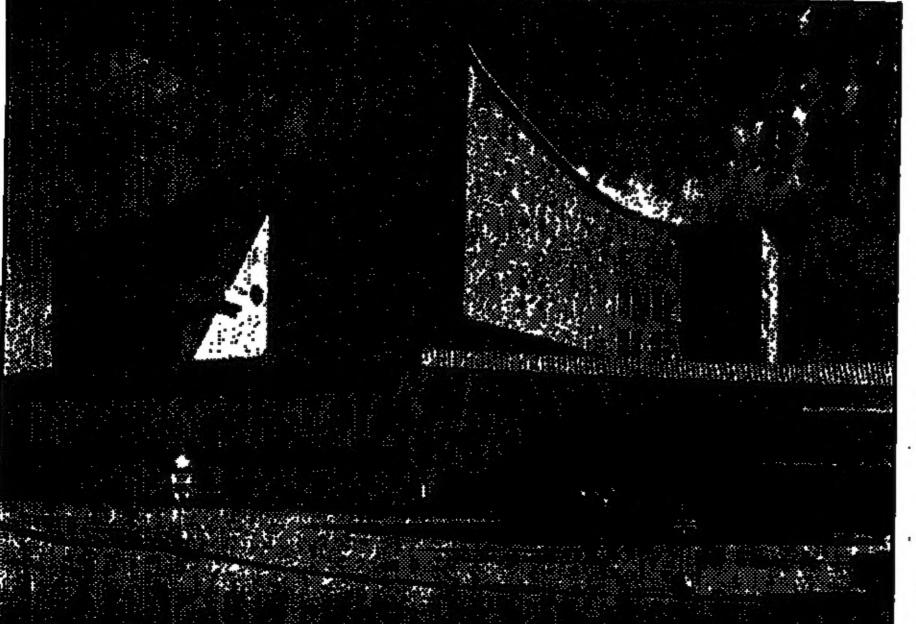
Bonn also notes that Turkey has made a little economic headway and that security in the country has been stabilised.

SPD leader Willy Brandt announced the day before Herr Genscher flew to Ankara that the sentence imposed on Social Democrat Bülent Ecevit stood in clear contradiction of repeated public promises of a return to democracy by

The SPD emphasised its expectation that the military leaders would abide by their pledges and that the sentence, four months in goal, would be reviewed.

Dieter von König (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 5 November 1981)





National-Oper, Munich

Philharmonie, Berlin

successfully of its duties against AME AFFAIRS

WORLD AFFAIRS

Rerun of Soviet Whiskey submarine affair in Germany unlikely

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

ow serious is the likelihood of a L. Soviet nuclear sub being stranded in Kiel Bay? Do Warsaw Pact spy ships already patrol the environs of German naval bases unobserved, as they do the coastlines of Norway and Sweden?

Worries are felt at the Defence Ministry in Bonn to be unwarranted. "There has yet to be an incident off the German coast even remotely comparable," said a spokesman for the Bundesmarine. referring the Soviet sub that was grounded near the Swedish naval base at Karlskrona.

For one, nearly all Germany's threemile territorial waters in the North Sea and the Baltic are shallows, far too shallow for a submarine to dive and escape detection.

Besides, access to the three major Baitic bases, Kiel, Flensburg and Olpenitz, is via narrow bays with busy shipping lanes.

This is the second reason why it would appear virtually impossible for an enemy vessel to sneak up on the naval bases unobserved either at sea-level or under water.

Warsaw Pact navies still keep a watchful eye on Nato naval movements though. Outside territorial waters East Bloc spy ships regularly lie at anchor near the Danish ports, German ports and the Baltic approaches.

Nato returns the compliment and has a fairly accurate idea of Warsaw Pact naval strength in the Baltic, where the Soviet fleet is the largest of the four fleets maintained by the Red Navy,

The other three are the Arctic Ocean, the Pacific and the Black Sea fleets. In comparison the Polish and GDR navies are virtually insignificant.

In the Baltic the Red Fleet has roughly 300 surface warships and submarines and about half as many minesweepers. It also has more than 50 landing craft, including the latest hovercraft used in manoeuvres off Poland this summer.

This enormous armada for such a small sea includes six submarines equipped with medium-range nuclear missiles and two aubs fitted out with Cruise missiles.

Conventional power

One of the submarines in this category, built in the 50s, ran aground of

SSN-9 missiles capables of travelling 120km, or 75 miles.



the Baltic approaches, and this role is

This is mainly because Nato fleets have outstripped the Warsaw Pact technologically. For years the East Bloc. which was the first to introduce missiles on board its Baltic ships, held the upper

The Danish and German Baltic fleets are said to be outnumbered four-to-one or even 10-to-one by their Warsaw Pact counterparts.

But pundits reckon the mainly up-tothe-minute Bundesmarine and Danish naval craft would be in the advantage were an attack launched on the Baltic approaches.

motor torpedo boats with the range and accuracy of their missiles and the 122 class frigates now under construction.

Danish frigates too. Naval experts feel they ought, between them, to ensure successful defence of the approaches.

Nato's second naval role in the Baltic is to strike at the major Warsaw Pact bases and the East Bloc's Baltic fleets in the eastern sector of the sea.

This role is mainly assigned to the 24 German submarines. They too are more advanced technologically than their Warsaw Pact counterparts.

Locating submarines in the Baltic is extremely difficult as it is, water strata being what they are. The new German subs are almost impossible to spot.

They are made of non-magnetic material and are extremely fast for conventionally-powered submarines, enabling them to play cat and mouse with Warsaw Pact submarine chasers.

Warsaw Pact fleet air arms outnumber their Nato counterparts, but not as heavily as the East Bloc fleets do in terms of warships in the Baltic.

The Red Fleet air arm in the Baltic consists of 143 bombers, 25 reconnaissance planes, 55 anti-submarine aircraft and 44 transport planes. Then come 52 Polish fighters, whereas the GDR navy has no aircraft of its own.

The Bundesmarine's air arm division currently has 112 Lockheed Starfighters. It will be the first Bundeswehr division to be fully converted to the new Tornado combat aircraft.

Experts reckon the division's fighting strength will be enhanced tremendously by this change-over.

So the Bundesmarine seems likely to be able to defend itself and acquit itself

rically superior opponent, It owes this advantage both to rable geographical circumstance planning appropriate to the role

Maybe that was why Bonn D Minister Hans Apel months and the idea of making even more av cuts in naval expenditure to en Christian Democrats held their burden of the defence budget.

Herr Apel's intention may have but a return to power is within more to prompt new ideas than up a new naval defence concept Baltic approaches might indeed and results of opinion polls expensively but no less effective fended by relying on land-based

Baltic approaches able collition parties lose Land elec-

The Baltic approaches them theirman Helmut Kohl told the could certainly be defended well in that all hopes were now pinned way, always provided the costly materiatives. But this was prob-structure for a Maginot line of this orthing of an exaggeration. with all the drawbacks inherent is he said was applauded, but it kind of defence, were set up.

tion problems would also need solved so that Nato vessels were the public sees the return of shelled by mistake.

navy would no longer be able to the second feature of its militarilly otherwise self confident conand that could prove much more

Baltic it would have to abandon of poroking. almost entirely to its opponents in with the previous Hamburg of the landing capacity of Warsan in the autumn of 1973 that the navies this could prove a dangerous and its drive to return to power tegic concept.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 Norsmit

CDU optimistic of a

return to power

congress in Hamburg with the

are there. The state of the the outcome of the Lower Sax-

envernment elections, where

Hesse and Hamburg next year, In their rule in Bonn would be

dicate that the whole nation is Complex identification and of its for the CDU to come to

gratives as an inescapable de-But in forgoing maritime mobilities than a promise. It is this

gerent, the very venue of the Instead of venturing far out in igest party congress so far is

> bange of government in 1969 atous election in November

ince, the party has had its ups ms, high-flying hopes and dis-

we than a decade, the CDU has libas conquered the city halls of antes apparently against all the is now the strongest party on

raiso consolidated its position as incominant party in the Bundesrat There have been anti-Nato mass to the point where its say now

any way.

Siegisted Lott to sign important documents
(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 2 November)

Ophasise his views and objec-

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor in Chief at attacks on the United States
Heinz Editor: Alexander Anthony, English in the Breat disappointment with US
sub-aditor: Simon Burnett — Distribution plant to great disappointment with US but it would be wrong, and we liscow was now looking around chief partner, possibly Bonn.

policy remains stubbornly to even more obstinately the

importance and has always draw a clear distinction be-, medium sized and smaller Josef Riedmiller

earned him much applause - he omitted to say that, by the same token, nohody could have imagined that the CDU would now still be on the opposition benches in Bonn,

This is the more disheartening for the CDU considering that everything seemed to be going its way since the mid-

The promise held out by the coalition of social reform and the mood of a new beginning that had brought the coalition to government and relegated the CDU to the opposition came to nought.

And in the wake of all this confusion the public started clamouring again for order, orientation and permanence. All this favoured the CDU, both in terms of public mood and in terms of votes.

So why did the conservatives remain unsuccessful despite the promising climate and successes at the polls?

There is one possibility which CDU and CSU have rarely considered: that the fault for their constant failure lay with themselves.

Critics in and outside the party zeroed in on Kohl. But much of the blame levelled at was actually directed at the

Kohl could not have remained at the head of the party for so long were he not made of the same stuff the party is made of - with the same strengths and weaknesses.

And would a CDU headed by Stoltenberg or Albrecht or Spath be in a different shape? Would they radiate that power of conviction that the CDU now

The truth is that the CDU has foundered time and again because it has never managed to reach that open minded, politically interested and socially flexible middle-of-the-road element which, in a democracy like ours, has always helped gain majorities.

The CDU has failed to rally this majority because it has repeatedly sacrificed its attempts at a liberal and pragmatic policy to its penchant for dogmatism and confrontation.

There have no doubt been altempts at loosening up, and Hamburg brings them

It was at the 1973 Hamburg congress that the CDU began to explore new territory with its resolutions on land reforms, capital accumulation for all, new company laws and vocational training reforms which the then national manager of the party, Fink, described as "our



Helmut Kohl sounds out youthful opinion

And it was the CDU that provided impulses in the 1970s that had a bearing on the problem areas of our welfare society: criticism of mushrooming state bureaucracy, the rediscovery of private initiative and the arousing of interest in the basic values - all of which was indicative of a deep undercurrent of discomfort in society.

But have all these beginnings fallen into place to present the picture of a new and convincing policy?

Has the CDU actually become the party of middle class freedom? (At times it seemed well on its way to becoming exactly that.)

Has it succeeded in providing orientation for a society which, under pressure of politisation and polarisation, has become uncertain and wavering?

Nobody can seriously claim that has. Whatever attempts the CDU made to gain territory in the political dispute were nullified by its own emotional attacks on a kind of socialism that stands no chance in this country anyway.

The CDU has repeatedly given in to the inclination to treat such major problems as unemployment and energy policy as party matters by blaming them on the coalition and creating the impression that things would fall into place i it took over the reins.

This might be a permissible exaggeration in politics. But once it becomes permanent line of argument - and this is the line Kohl adopted in his Hamburg address - it can only lead to loss of credibility by engendering expecta-

tions that no policy can meet. All this has deprived the CDU of positive response from those who have been driven into its fold by the Zeitge-

After all, even those who fear that our

system of justice would come to harm the latent civil war over nuclear power stations and squatters were to be taken as a sign of civic responsibility must not necessarily be attracted by the clenched teeth public prosecutor attitude that frequently marks the CDU's legal policy. And those who are worried by the de-

velopment of German-American relations need not necessarily feel that formulating a European position is tantamount to violating the spirit of the Al-

And as to the missionary zeal with which the CDU has been stressing the idyllic haven provided by the family, many will see this as a sign that the party is shirking the tricky realities of modern society rather than as a sign of its trying to cope with them.

True, the CDU has enlarged the range of those things it considers politically feasible. And in this respect its years o programmed effort have had their effect.

Yet the party keeps reverting to a curiously timid dogmatism that views any departure from the party line as sacri-

Though the Hamburg congress with its invitation to 500 young people shows how serious the party is about its intention to start a dialogue, the hectic response to Kurt Biedenkops's ideas on nuclear strategy demonstrates the party's lack of tolerance: we must have a discussion, but make sure it doesn't touch upon the image of party unity.

But is this image really impressive enough to deserve such circumspection?

If the CDU is to realise that new beginning heralded by the banners in the Hamburg congress hall it must not rely on its traditional image but must itself risk a new beginning.

Hermann Rudolph (Die Zeit, 6 November 1981)

I ive hundred young people took part I in a special discussion at the invitation of the CDU during the party's con-

It was a risky but promising experiment: more than half were not CDU

Richard von Weizsäcker played a major part in making it so.

His introductory speech, far and away

to listen to answers that contradicted their own views.

with the East Bloc while Weizsäcker emphasised the importance of orderly relations with the Soviet Union.

This is, of course, no new Ostpolitik, could be important should the CDU come to power in

As to the discussion with the young CDU make of it?

Additional young voters cannot be rallied by inviting the youth to a party congress but only by a good and plausible policy that can be respected and ac-

Rudolf Bauer.

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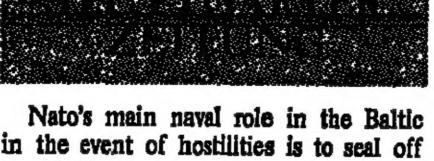
still dominates

Fifty-two of the 70-odd Soviet sub marines in the Baltic almost all of which are conventionally powered, are Whiskey class subs, to use the Nato

Most of the surface vessels are also

The only really modern Soviet fighting ships in the Baltic are the two Cara and Cresta class missile cruisers and the 11. new Nanouchka corvettes with

According to Nato intelligence reports only a third to a half of the Red Fleet vessels are operational at any one time.



in the event of hostilities is to seal off felt to be feasible.

hand, but Nato has regained the lead.

are the Bundesmarine's 40

There are the new Niels Juel class

elegates from 33 European countries, Canada and the United States returned to Madrid and a further round of the second Helsinki review conference on a note of subdued optimism.

Three months ago when, after months of fruitless talks, they agreed to reconvene on 27 October there was widespread scepticism whether during the summer recess the climate of East-West ties would improve crucially enough to make a reactivation of detente possible.

Scenticism remains, Soviet troops are still stationed in Afghanistan and on the borders of Poland. In such a situation if is virtually impossible to specify and develop further the political declarations of intent at the Conference on Security and

Cooperation in Europe. This was supposed to be the foremost aim of the Madrid review conference. but the Helsinki accords are no longer the main consideration. Madrid will stand or fall on whether or not agreement is reached on a European disar-

mament conference. The Soviet Union would like to see one convened without strings and as soon as possible. The Western, neutral and non-aligned countries take a dim view of disarmament talks merely for the sake of talking.

They feel there is no point in holding them unless, beforehand, as a token of good will, there is a clear improvement in what have so far been voluntary confidence-building measures. So far these measures have amounted

to no more than notification of man-

oeuvres and the exchange of manoeuvre

observers. The aim is to widen their A wider range of confidence-building measures ought, according to a NatoBack to Madrid with not too to the threshold of power, heavy a heart



significant, verifiable and to extend to the Urals. This the Russians are reluctant to concede.,; Western diplomats say the Soviet Union has yet to prove it is genuinely prepared to disarm, and it has not been

backed French proposal, to be binding

for lack of opportunity. The Vienna MBFR talks on troop cuts Central: Europe, for instance, have been in progress for the past eight years. The only outcome of the Vienna talks

tion the Soviet Union agreed to quantify East Bloc troop strength. But Moscow forgot 150,000 men on the active list in what presumably was an attempt to prove that East and West were level-pegging in the area under re-

has been that after four years of hesita-

This is obviously not the way to set about confidence-building, which is why the Western countries are afraid Moscow has only two main aims in view in advocating a European disarmament con-

The first is to continue the arms race

unabated, the second to exert influence

on Western parliaments which while a

disarmament conference is in progress,

can hardly agree to substantal in defence spending.

les in a number of Western capable Comments by SPD executive complication Kohl reminded the deteeman Erhard Eppler and lest-with that, only 12 years ago, nobody tish Labour MPs on their tetum the imagined a CDU man as Moscow will have boosted Soviet hot of Berlin — a statement that Flushed with propaganda success Russians should be keener to me

success of the Madrid review confere Continued from page 1 By Christmas we should see but that does not necessarily price the East is prepared to pay him long-term credit in the disarmament conference. There call for the West to scale down its the between is using his visit to

The German Tribunt amany faces a chill breeze from

Friedlich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23 Schools Manually be more mistaken, to be-

Medictable America is.

Ache Zeltung, 4' November 1981)

Conservatives test temperature

gress in Hamburg.

But it was a success. Berlin's Mayor

created a favourable atmosphere in which the young people were prepared

And it was von Weizsäcker who .elaborating on the previous day's speech by Secretary-General Heither Geissler gave new accents to Ostpolitik.

Geissler had stressed that the CDU wanted to give some life to the treaties

people, the question is: What will the

cepted by both generations.

.(Rheinische Post, 5 November 1981)

PERSPECTIVES

American journalists read the German barometer for themselves

ighteen US journalists representing 300 newspapers with a combined circulation of 100 million have visited Bonn on a fact-finding tour.

Adenauer Foundation in collaboration with Georgetown University of Washington, D.C. The Adenauer Foundation has close ties with the Christian Demo-

The Christian Democrats are the Bonn Opposition, but as part of a bid to settle disputes between the two countries that was dubbed Operation Offenheit, or Operation Frankness, the visitors saw nearly all the country's major political

Schmidt and by Opposition leader Helmut Kohl and welcomed by President Carstens and Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker of Berlin.

At a time when ties between Germany and America seemed to have reached a particularly low ebb the journalists were flown over from the New World to see for themselves what was going on in

Events in Europe are given a much too sporadic mention in the American press, they explained. The peace movement that has caused such excitement in Europe is a minor matter when viewed from America.

America is a continent and has problems of its own. In the United States

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foreign affairs are not rated by any means as important as they are in the European media.

A demonstration in Washington, D.C. They were invited by the Konrad by over 200,000 trade unionists made headline news in America.

> The 250,000 demonstrators at the Bonn peace rally gained a mention. So did rallies in Paris, London, Rome and Brussels. But they caused no excitement.

When the American party met German journalists in Bonn they showed only limited interest in the peace issue.

One said he had heard there were people in Germany who were more afraid of the Americans than of the Russians, but this was a rhetorical question They were hosted by Chancellor to which no-one expected a serious an-

The visitors felt that the broad outline of Bonn politics testified more to a fundomental consensus than to really deepseated and irreconcilable differences of

They gained from an encounter with the Opposition leader, Herr Kohl, the impression that he was far from poles apart from the Chancellor, Herr Schmidt, on basic issues.

The relatively harmonious picture painted by Germany as they saw it was partly attributable to the party not meeting representatives of the peace movement or the environmentalists.

They did not even make the acquaintanceship of critical Christian Demo-

One woman journalist in the party said the peace movement had already gained a foothold in the Church in the United States.

> Reagan's arms build-up might be in keeping with US opinion at present, but the situation could change if Americans were to be directly affect-

crats such as general secretary Heiner

Geissler or North Rhine-Westphalian

So they spent more time on establish-

ed political leaders and parties than on

CDU/CSU's choice as Shadow Chancel-

lor? Would he stand any chance in a

Were the Social Democrats, the

Chancellor's party, at the end of their

political tether? What might be expected

of Gerhard Stoltenberg, the Schleswig-

The US journalists soon had public

life in Germany covered, so it was not

long before they were being pumped by

their German counterparts on US affairs.

There could be no doubt, they said,

that the Reagan administration's defence

policies enjoyed majority support among

no ruling out the possibility of a peace

movement of some kind or another gai-

Non-violent protest has a longstand-

ing tradition in the USA. Harry Bela-

fonte and Coretta King, who both at-

tended the Bonn peace rally, could get

thousands of people on to the streets

back home whenever they felt so inc-

ning momentum in the United States.

Yet in the long term there could be

Holstein CDU leader?

straight fight with Chancellor Schmidt?

issues. Was Herr Kohl clearly the

CDU leader Kurt Biedenkopf.

This could be the case if welfare spending were, for instance, to be axed for the sake of defence spending.

A German journalist who had recently returned from America said he had found people in Utah and Nevada to be

interested in armement TATE SECURITY related issues.

Both states are scheduled to bases for gigantic MX missile entailing 2,000 missiles that will be

on the move over substantial distant of offers lure and local Congressmen President decided to commission a much cameraderie modest version of the MX proje

The upshot of this exchange of solidarity and warmth in was that the peace movement in the peace movement in the peace movement in the long term protest in Bonn Interior Minister Gormight in the long term protest in Bonn Interior Minister Gormight in the long term protest in the long term protes might, in the long term, promote w mate of US opinion that was far hership of extremist groups favourable for Western Europe.

haven and cameraderie. Under pressure from their votes ther cause, said the Minister in an Congressmen might well be less was lack of information. lined than at present to stand it thick and thin by US commitment that blamed schools and parents for Western Europe. Western Europe. Baum warned that at stake in

But this is not an issue that in was the German reputation way holds the stage in the US mentions that were attacked by

stered at the hands of the Nazis in Chancellor Schmidt will be no in bound World War.
have been alone in being interest fail are the latest findings of our the assessment of the situation in the latest findings of our rica made by John P. Wallach ful terror potential in this coun-

Mr Wallach says the single disturbing trend of 1980 contin-power between the moderates and there were 43 acts of violence mo-ideologists in the Reagan camp is the cight wing extremism in the

Is of this year, among them three Secretary of State Haig as a puralitacks and two armed robberies detente specialist Henry Kissinger sceptical of Soviet policies but in the second a sceptical of Soviet policies but in the second a ciple prepared to collaborate with the policies. This is a clear indica-Russians in all sectors, including that there is a possibility of vio-

Ed Meese, the White House charles large is the hard core of right staff, and security adviser Richard in contrast represented the ideals know of 22 neo-Nazi action

They were banking on the assume persons who are not organthat the decline and fall of comments the 1,400 activists, the securipoint in helping to stabilise the security addition, there are sympathisers

That was why events in Poland wing extremists. We estimate That was why events in Poland there are some 400 people who viewed in a variety of ways in Wall the neo-Nazis financially.

ton. Defence Secretary Weinberge out motivates these donors? relative terms a hawk, was warning by identify with the aims of the Russians not to strike at Solidarity, Ity identify with the aims of the Polish trade union, whereas Secretary Wals. Most of them are incorrig-Polish trade union, whereas Secretary but unfortunately they include not State Haig said this was a domestic and Nazis but also fellow-travellers ter for Poland alone to decide. Wolfgang Borgmin and experience the Third Reich

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 31 October)

Tildegard Hamm-Brücher, who has I just returned from a visit to Washington, sees herself as a member of the generation that founded the Federal

Frau Hamm-Brücher, who is a state secretary at the Bonn Foreign Office, went to Harvard on a student exchange

They are young people who are no longer motivated by a spirit of having ties with the United States as a matter of course. That, she says, is where the problems arise.

To hear her talk to journalists at the German embassy in Washington or her lecture sponsored by Foreign Policy magazine, one could be excused for feeling

a nostalgic longing for the days shall aid and Care parcels.

in order and the bridge that spanned and outrage. These desk crimi-

The Germans' view of America in the said to apply to politicians and says, distorted, especially the view by officials, who fly to and fro acby those who have never been in the North Atlantic so often as to

United States.

The Americans' view of Germanic Hamm-Brucher would like to school history textbooks the closest States, where there are currently she says, Hitler and Holocaust What is to be done? She mention to stepping up personal kewise leaves much to be desired in the students get to present day Germany's cultural presence in the students get to present day Germany students get to present day Germany students get to present day get to present day Germany students get to present day get to present day get to present day get t

tional aims, there is an intensive international cooperation among right wing extremists. Other countries - France, for instance — are used by the right wing terrorists as a "rest area" and a

Q: Does right extremism receive support

A: It has bases abroad. Despite its na-

from abroad?

base from which to prepare attacks. The Lebanon also plays a role here - as it does with the left wing extremists.

Q: Why haven't you long ago banned Volkssozialistische Bewegung Deutschlands (People's Socialist Movement of Germany) which was involved in the Munich shoot-out?

A: Every Federal government has consistently declined to publicly air the pros and cons of a possible ban. And I'm doing the same. If we were to publicly state that we are preparing a ban it would serve as a warning and might lead to the removal of evidence or drive the extremists underground. And if we were to discard the possibility of a ban it would be tantamount to a green light,

Q: How do you explain the fact that it is above all young people between 16 and 30 who join the right wing acti-

A: There are many reasons, One of them is the haven and camaraderie of a ty in society is probably one of the roots of right wing extremism. But there are other shortcomings of our society that come to light: too little information enlightenment by parents and

Q: Does this surprise you? Is it not easy to see that many families don't critically delve into Nazism since 13 per cent of the voting population has a "right extremist Weltanschauung," as a survey

A: I won't go into percentages. But have always worked on the assumption that such trends are latent among our public. How else could Nazism have arisen in the first place? I see the right wing extremism in this country primarily before the backdrop of the Hitler dictatorship which became a reality here

because it was possible. As a result, the right wing extremisn of today has an importance for me that goes far beyond the figures that have established by our security sent is promoted by such disgust-

Q: Do you see any connection between right wing extremism and xenophobia? A: There are very close links. The right extremists have seized upon this issue cultivate xenophobia. They follow closely in the footsteps of the Nazis. They're trying to benefit from the animosity against foreigners.

This harbours dangers for democratic parties. The CDU in particular should guard against this animosity in election campaigns as was done by the CDU Baden-Württemborg. Hans Peter Schütz (Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 31 October 1981)

Police raid yields grenades and rocket launchers

More than 20 arms caches containing a total of 40 rocket launchers, more than 100,000 rounds of ammunition, about 150 kilos of explosives and hundreds of hand grenades were discovered when police raided a right-wing extremist group in Lüneburg Heath, Lower Saxony. They were led to the spot by 44-year-old forest worker, Heinz Lembke. He later hanged himself in his cell,

he news from the Luneburg Heath is frightening — and not only for the faint-hearted. Anybody with a bit of imagination can easily visualise the mayhem that could have been caused by such an arsenal. And the realists among us can easily visualise the bloodbath tha can be caused with all the other weapons that are still undiscovered because no forest worker happened to find them by chance.

The danger has now become real and it can affect all of us.

If somebody hoards explosives, machine guns, bazookas and cyanide he is bound to contemplate not only attacks on politicians and other VIPs; he is also planning and reharsing a civil war because massacres like that at Munich's October Festival last year don't yield quick results.

We have known since the Munich bomb attack at the latest that at least some of the right wing extremists shirk no brutality, no matter how pointless, in their bid to draw attention to themselves.

We have every reason to be frightened, and the helpless response by the state to such terrifying news does little to dispel the fear.

Once more - as happened a couple of weeks ago when a few heavily armed neo-Nazis shot it out with the police we see the same ritual unfold as that presented after the Oktoberfest massacre without anything substantial having been achieved: appeals by politicians not to minimise the dangers from right wing extremism; statements to the effect that left-wing extremists are also heavil armed and the attempts by some politicians to make political capital out of the fear that is gripping the public.

Clichés mushroom on the compost of general helplessness as invariably does the hope that frantic activity will gloss over the justified apprehension that pre-

Naturally, the first thing is to call on the lawmakers, as if anybody could seriously believe that the problem can solved if only we close the loopholes our legal structure.

Nobady can dony that the Nazi propaganda material is repulsive and danger-

ous - material which, in some instances coming from America, is distributed by the ton in this country. There can also be no doubt that

everything must be done to tighten con-But nobody should expect too much of such measures. In fact, we should ex-

pect as little from them as from the idea that denying Nazi crimes should in future be treated as a criminal offence. Would that not achieve exactly the opposite by turning self-styled historians who have been prosecuted into martyrs?

Would such extremist publications as the Nationalzeitung not become even more explosive if they had to be circulated under the counter?

True, the authorities (not least in Bavaria) have long been wrong in their evaluation of right wing terrorism. But this no longer applies, and the police are rapidly approaching the limits of their scope. In any event, only a police state can fully control terrorism no matter from which quarter.

So what remains is the much cited discussion despite depressing memories of the way in which such debates tend to develop in this country. They are marked by apportioning blame to all sides, digging up "roots" and presenting evidence that destroys more than it ex-

If such a discussion is to have any meaning at all it must go beyond the old insights no matter how true they

And one of these truths is that many an evil statement that originated in our established parties, many a headline in what is called the serious press, many an

Suddeutsche Zeitung-

appeal to the base instincts of xenophobia, of racist and nationalist arrogance has helped prepare the ground for the militant right wing extremism of today.

It is also true that our system of government cannot survive if it cannot politically weather ail the revolting, stupid and twisted ideas that go with extrem-

There is some urgency now to the question as to what new constellation has made right wing radicalism so explosive, the same radicalism that our rapublic has managed to keep under reasonable control since its inception.

What went wrong in our society that a small part of its young generation should once more be fascinated by the warped ideas of its fathers and grandfathers, by the monstrosity of a wrongly understood camaradorie, the idea of violence and the feeling of power that results from making other people tremble for fear of bombs?

As long as we find no simple answers to this and many other questions, only patience, equanimity and constant enlightenment within the family, at school and in the media can help.

The fact that grenades and bazookas do not improve but wreck the atmosphere for such a drive is possibly the most frightening aspect of the news from the Luneburg Heath.

Manager and Herbert Richl-Heyse (Süddeutsche Zeltung, 3 November 1981)

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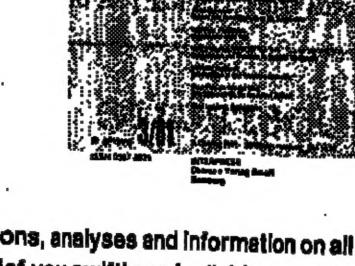
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A generation of changes

Republic of Germany.

She means the "post-war generation of Germans from all professional, political and social groups on whose basic convictions the United States exerted a deep influence,"

She feels a generation has since grown up for which America no longer has the same significance. It is the generation of successors (rather than founders).

In those days the Atlantic world me, this is a source of constant

ocean was firm and without rifts.

In those days people still realist the our image abroad and persuade the Atlantic alliance meant more to people to take up arms.

was still such a thing as gratitude.

This, in broad outline, was the orical and philosophical background orical and philosophical backgro

have adopted its ideology. The

Socalled "Buback obligary"

all extremists caused enormous in-

on, But similar pamphlets by the

ring extremists can be had at vir-

every newsstand. Yet the politi-

on't seem to get worked up about

three million people in addition to academic, political and economic interests. Yet Washington seems to be low on the priority list for the establishment of new Goethe Institutes. Have we got the

priorities right? Bonn certainly plans to be mo. active in its bids to influence the media, and not only by bankrolling fact-finding missions but also by trying to sell German TV productions to American TV

Frau Hamm-Brücher has visions of kind of Trans-Tele Agency like the one set up for the Third World.

In Germany the view of America must be modified; People must be made to appreciate the democratic basic struc-

ture in the United States, including, she says, the fact that Presidents come and

It remained to be seen to what extent the Bonn government might be able to assist in getting this message across . Germany. The media would rightly object to any kind of interference.

So Frau Hamm-Brücher's mission was, in the final analysis, somewhat vague. She was well received at the State Department by Secretary of State Halg. Walter Stoessel and Lawrence Eaglebur-

But who would not be in favour of a bid to intensify relations?

Horst Schreitter-Schwarzenfeld (Frankfurter Rundschau, 6 November 1981)

BUSINESS

EEC Commission defines performances in the international big league

rance's new head of state sounds even more ambitious than his predecessors. Shortly after he was elected President M. Mitterrand said he was going to take France to the top of the league of industrialised nations.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing, his predecessor, had sought to tempt voters with similar, but slightly more modest pro-

The leading industrialised countries were America, Japan, Germany and France in that order. Giscard was going to make the grande nation No. 3.

He may console himself with the thought that M. Mitterrand will be equally unliely to deliver. Even the wildest optimist can no more than hope the next generation will restore France to what might be considered its rightful

At present it is trailing too far behind the other three to do more than lay the groundwork for a bid to overtake them.

"The Federal Republic of Germany," says the European Commission in Brussels, "is the leading industrial power in Europe." (It is referring only to Common Market countries, of course.)

"It has a specialisation pattern that in terms of both world demand and world trade is well suited to demand patterns and to relative comparative advantages."

In other words, Germany is in a much better position than other EEC countries in world markets. In many markets lugh-grade German products are indispensable.

Germany 'alone in holding its own'

"When the current specialisation pattern is taken into account," the Brussels statisticians say, "Germany is the only European country that can hold its own in competition with America and

The Commission has published a new set of figures to substantiate this claim. a claim other, neighbouring countries are less than enthusiastic about.

The figures aim to show the extent to which the United States, Japan and the EEC countries have put their strong points (capital, skilled labour and knowhow) to good use to ensure safe and lucrative markets all over the world.

Safe markets means markets where they are not increasingly threatened by competition from cut-price countries where labour costs are lower.

The statisticians have compiled for 24 countries figures indicating the proportion of high-grade products among their exports.

The categories included were computers, telecommunications, industrial robots, steel products chemicals, motor vehicles, electronics, mechanical engineering and motors.

The respective proportion was compared with the average for the 24 OECD countries, and Europe in general (but not Germany) compared badly with the leading industrialised nations of the

Taking I as the average, the Common Market countries as a whole have not exceeded 0.9 since 1963. In other words, their aggregate exports of high-grade



products is below the average for the top 24 Western industrialised countries. This disgraceful performance is im-

proved on only by the Federal Republic. which has a rating of 1.1, whereas America and Japan made the running in 1979 with a rating of 1.4 each.

In relative terms America and Japan export most technology and have the safest export markets that promise, in the long run, the best earnings and the

The figures for exports of goods in categories that entail little skilled labour. such as clothing, textiles and footwear, tell the same story in reverse.

In this sector the Common Market countries export more than the average. Individually, only Germany and France are below average, with 0.8 and 0.9 re-

Between 1963 and 1979 Japan succeeded in reducing its rating at this end of the scale from 1.0 to 0.6.

These figures testify to an industrial realignment and modernisation in Japan that as far as Europe is concerned is a mere dream.

Japan has drawn more or less level with the United States, which is still the most advanced country technologically. Between them they are ideally equipped to cope with competition from

low-wage countries. They need fear no competition in world export markets. The Brussels statisticians say Germany still compares well with these two, but i' runs the risk of forfeiting Top Three

status, with the trend running against it. Germany is still the world's largest exporter of manufactured goods but it is losing ground. In terms of total OECD imports its market share has declined from 21 to 17.5 per cent since 1963.

Between 1963 and 1979 France's share of OECD imports in this category increased slightly, from 7.6 to 8.4 per cent.

These overall figures in the Brussels statistics are not the ones that have caused alarm. The more detailed statistics are the worrying ones.

They indicate that Germany has lost ground in all industries that manufacture high-grade goods and gained ground in others where output is largely the work of unskilled labour.

In electrical engineering, for instance, Germany's OECD export share fell from 23.6 to 18.5 per cent between 1963 and 1979, whereas it marked time at 7.8 per cent in clothing.

The French statistician in Brussels was unable to refrain from a little Schadenfreude, or pleasure at the discomfiture of others.

"This," he wrote, "might possibly be considered the first sign of a decline in German industrial power,"

But the fact is that the figures are, when it comes to the point, too vague. In clothing, for instance, German manufacturers have mainly specialised over the past 15 years.

As a result they look good in comparison with their competitors, yet for statistical purposes clothing is regarded as a primitive industry threatened by competition from the Third World.

The distinction between industries relying on skilled or unskilled labour is too rough and ready to warrant sweeping

Even so, it pinpoints trends accurately, so there is every reason to wonder why the trend seems to be running against Germany.

Japanese export drives in many world markets are partly to blame. French wine-growers may not be threatened by Japanese manufacturers, but German mechanical engineering certainly is.

Besides, a major exporter obviously has greater difficulty in maintaining his share of markets over a long period than a minor one does.

He will find it harder to hold his own, let alone to corner a even larger share of the market.

In value terms Germany exports more than twice as much high-grade industrial output as Britain or France, and four times as much as Italy.

The 1979 figures, again for the OECD countries only, were 20.2 per cent for Germany, 8.6 for France and 8.1 for Last not least, the European Com-

munity does not exactly encourage entrepreneurs to go with the times. "The Community has pursued a protectionist policy favouring domestic manufacturers," the Brussels experts say.

Manufacturers have certainly held their own much better at home than in markets outside the EEC. Between 1963 and 1979 European computer manufacturers' share of world

markets fell from 28 to 16 per cent, yet within the EEC the decline was from 58 to 44 per cent as a market share. This somewhat more encouraging performance was doubtless due to govern-

ment orders being placed with domestic manufacturers. European motor manufacturers, on the other hand, seem to have lost ground steadily on world markets since the early 60s. Over the period reviewed their

share of world exports has plummeted from 85 to 28 per cent. This percentage seems sure to have declined further over the past two years. with manufacturers beating an orderly

retreat to EEC markets. The only industries in which EEC manufacturers have more or less held their own over the years have been mechanical engineering and chemicals, especially the latter.

These figures cannot all be used against manufacturers in Europe. Motor manufacturers have decided, for sound commercial reasons, not to try at all costs to maintain their world market share in all cases.

Safe domestic markets have been deemed more important.

There can be no denying that the Common Market does tend to encourage the ominous tendency in Europe to hold on to outmoded and antiquated indus-

It is as though it were a historic right enjoyed by France or Belgium to produce 25 million or 12 million tonnes of steel per annum.

Japan was once a major exporter of clothing, leather, footwear, wood and cork products, but it has long pulled out these markets and gone into more lucrative ones.

Yet in Europe the Common Manual NANCE

Protectionists make a beeline for pranational decision-makers in Fin such as the Council of Ministers C man clothing manufacturers definitely given more protection in Brussels I financial policy is one of hole they really need.

protectionist trend in the Futo Community has astonishing completed hole to be plugged was an quences. German exporters are hold deficit that was auddenly distheir own in world markets despite the fact that it was plugged EEC, not because of it.

Since the specialisation pattern The month of October, German export industries well is no purpose to this sort of world demand, as the experts put it bis policy. It is perfectly obvious EEC has tended to decline in implicated be done. tance for German exporters.

countries have, in contrast, increasing all rise to at least 1.6 million and concentrated on domestic and l

accordingly small proportion of General ny's exports overall, relatively speaking the danger of political and Two years ago they stood at 483 cent and are likely to have declined in danger is greater today than in ther in the wake of booming exports by 1950s when unemployment the Middle East.

In 1975, the year of the first export boom to the petrodollar con deteriorating. tries, German exports to other Endamatic development on the lacountries declined to 43.6 per cent the total.

markets.

In most cases exports to other mon Market countries amount to the fact that major and much larger percentage, with But problems are becoming increabeing the only exception to the rule.

figure for Italy, which imports make headlines with their more oil, is 50 per cent. In 1958, the year in which the out and export successes.

Common Market first operate French exports to what, today, are other nine accounted for only 28 1 number of jobless young people cent of French exports overall.

years ago was higher: 34.5 per cent. ta: four million. From these figures it is only a sharin four people cannot find a job.

step to condemning the EEC out to those aged between 20 and 25, hand, which is not intended. But it taio is one in six. not true to say that Germany dependents show that the ten member on the EEC more heavily than any old a of the EEC do not know what member-country.

Pitfalls In marketing in the EEC

This has never been the case and they are not only the main vicexact opposite is true. All other the hay are just the first ones to be countries concentrate more on markets than German industry does with orders. ever has done).

This even applies to Britain, which that the worst is over for the 1958 did a mere 20 per cent of its port trading with the Common Many cent of its dropped from 29 per cent in cent of its export trade within the EEC to 20 per cent now.

If Germany were to follow in the flooring advanced and world market range advanced and world market range and the little short in comparison with its internation of the age group between competitors.

tion with the United States and Japan People can expect from our innot on competition within Europe 1 society in the next three or four Common Market is an easy one but Ph tentially dangerous.

This is certainly not what the mises much too fast. The ccowho launched it had in mind. Winfried Monste

Brussels are a constant temptation demand protection and apply for in Time that Bonn's patchwork economic controls. policies came to an end

For German industry the increase and patching up measures on otectionist trend in the

Ligace between the coalition part-

wear will see an annual average Le than 1.25 million unemployed

ad to hit the 2 million mark in Exports to other EEC countries in indicated that we are headed same thing Britain is experienc-

> d today's proportions. But at that he situation improved rapidly; to-

maket is matched by the bleak tmong businessmen and investors. this exaggerated to speak of distithis stage but there can be no

The Benelux countries export Believes like Krupp, Hoesch and cent of exports to other countries which were once bastions of soliins rather than pioneering innova-

the European Community now The figure for Germany all the number of school leavers this

anth a whole year's crop of young-

in every second unemployed man

12r 25, although males in that age precount for only 20 per cent of the Propulation.

when a company no longer pulls

truth is that there is little our

A number of those who are looking gowth in the past six years has A Pholicient to accommodate them. ocal policy makers are not letto at shrugging their shoulders

reached an all-time record in the history of the Federal Republic. Profits continue to dwindle and under-capitalisation is the order of the day. Our plant and equipment is older than ever before and this, too, is a sort of "English sick-In view of all these problems, Bonn's

The number of bankruptcles has

financial policy can only be called amateurish. The politicians keep haggling over figures after the decimal point as if thrift for its own sake were a political virtue.

It has not occurred to them to consider where thrift is good and where it can be disastrous.

They defend social security achievements as if they were guarantees for the continued existence of the state. And they celebrate a formally balanced budget as a major success.

Yet there can no longer be any doubt as to the economic and social objectives that a Federal budget of more than DM240bn should serve: it should restore to the country to kind of prosperity that ensures full employment and pays for the welfare state.

If the Bonn government were still capable of acting it would ensure that all its tinkering with the budget served only these aims.

If it did so, it could stop constantly presenting excuses for the fact that the number of jobless will continue rising for the next four or five years and that the adaptation of Germany's raw materials-dependent industry will take at

least as long. Both these facts are not the government's fault.

If this were to happen, the government could devote all its energy to creating new jobs and to accelerating industry's adaptation.

What the Federal Republic of Germany needs is a growth and employment programme of unprecedented proportions, and this calls for a steep tise i investment-promoting

But since both government and industrial investment can only result from less consumption it would be pointless to add such spending to the envisaged budget.

The only thing that would make sense would be to finance it at the expense of the state's consumption spending.

This would have to go hand-in-hand with additional measures to facilitate investment and to cushion the social problems of the next few years. Such a programme could consist of five basic

• The public sector (Federal, state and municipal) would have to step up investment spending by at least DM20bn a

 This would pay for the development of piped heating, the development of public transport systems and rehabilitation of our polluted rivers, forests and fields, for instance. These programmes could

financed by across the board cutbacks in (Dis Zelt, 30 October 1981) tax relief and subsidies by, say, five per

cent and a greater reduction than now planned of civil service pay.

• Though it is naturally necessary to protect the unemployment insurance fund from abuse, we must not try to save in the very sector that would play a major role in preventing tomorrow's unemployment. The promotion of retraining and further education should be stepped up rather than curtailed by cutting the budget - though the yardsticks to be applied would have to be stricter - because the number of those who become unemployed for lack of skills and may never find a job again is still extremely high.

 Like unemployment benefits, other social benefits should also be reviewed to prevent abuse. This ranges from unwarranted social welfare payments via the run on disability benefits that save taxes all the way to absenteeism due to pretended illness.

• Despite years of discussion, we still have investment barriers which we shall be even less able to afford in the years to come.

deutschomarks are blocked when simple applications for construction projects have to be handled by 120 different people before a decision is reached and when a necessary rent increase cannot be implemented due to the laws protecting tenants, leaving no option but to take the matter to court. It is up to parliament to remove these barriers.

It is not yet too late for such a policy. A government capable of acting decisively would have embarked on it long ago and a strong opposition would have demanded it in concrete terms.

But our government goes on fiddling around with the symptoms. So the time has come for it to rethink or resign.

Dieter Piel

Unemployment likely to remain a major problem

Experts of the EEC Commission regard youth unemployment as the resuit of neglect in industrial societies.

As they see it, the young people are inudequately trained for a working life and children from low income families are discriminated against in favour of those who are better off.

Vocational schooling alone does not enable people to respond flexibly to job

Apprenticeships are frequently only a source of cheap labour.

According to experts, every young person should receive extensive training until the age of 18. Apprenticeships and special courses should be guaranteed to all to prevent people from finding themselves jobless on leaving school.

The Federal Republic of Germany shows how right the experts are. Their demands have largely been met here.

No other EEC country has progressed so far in developing the dual system of training, vocational school and apprenticeship; and nowhere else is youth unemployment as low as here.

In June - this is as far as German statistics for this year go - people under 25 accounted for only 19.8 per cent of the jobless in this bountry, com-

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EEC Italy Britain 105 104 Denmark of people between France 15 and 24 years 27 The Netherlands treland 1981

pared with 39 per cent in France, 49 per cent in Italy, 47 per cent in Holland and 39 per cent in Britain.

But there are considerably more young people joining the labour market elsewhere in the EEC than in Germany. The number of Germans as a whole is no longer growing. It to also a

Not all statistics can be compared if for no other reason because countries with high inflation rates and problematio political conditions, such as Italy,

have a growing number of working people who go underground and no longer appear in statistics.

Italy has between two and seven million such "black market workers". Even so, there is a conspicuous difference between Germany and the other

The EEC Commission estimates that

Community countries. True, industry offers apprenticeships in all EEC countries. But nowhere else are these apprenticeships such a firm

part of the industrial system. This enables :the government to pursue an employment policy for the young in concert with the business community or by subsidising additional apprentice-

It is on-the-job training rather than vocational school that gives young people that quantum of self-confidence they need to compete on the labour market,

Even so, our employment policy for the young is still in its infancy compared with what could be done. The EEC Commission is trying to

assist the individual members with its But all this money does not come

under the heading "fight against unem-What the member states ask for is

more social welfare than assistance in Arnsberg and Saarbrücken provided millions for the basic fraining of young people even before the rapid increase in youth unemployment. Job creation is only just beginning.

Winfried Munster : (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 31 October: 1981)

The

THE ENVIRONMENT

Breakfast raid clears out camp of Frankfurt runway protesters

he police took the Hattendorf, or makeshift village of wooden huts built by demonstrators on the site of the new runway at Frankfurt airport, by

It was 9 a.m. and the villagers, 60 or 70 of them, were rudely awakened by the men in uniform and told to get packing.

Violence had been feared when the village was evacuated but when the police actually moved in there was little or no noise, let alone resistance.

It was a far cry from the month before, when the police had arrived in strength and the deadline for evacuation of part of the site had been known in advance.

This time the authorities had banked on secrecy, and it worked. Kurt Oeser, the environmentalist clergyman, was at

Objectors step up pressure

Then the new passenger terminal at YY Frankfurt airport was opened in 1972 applause was not the only response. Critics accused the planners at Germany's major international airport of thinking too big.

The largest historic monument Hesse, as opponents of Rhine-Main airport call the burgeoning giant, is bursting at the seams.

A third main runway is planned, but residents and protest campaigners are not making do with verbal criticsm this time. They have staged mass protests to try to prevent construction from going

People who live in nearby Mörfelden and Walldorf are troubled by aircraft noise already. They are worried the new runway will make life intolerable.

Woodland that is an important recreation area for city-dwellers will be felled to make way for the runway. Even more access roads and bypasses will criss-cross the countryside.

In an accident at the airport thousands of litres of kerosene were split and seeped through to the ground water, so opponents of the new runway feel it will increase the likelihood of an environmental catastrophe.

The local authorities appealed to an administrative court in Kassel against the decision to give planning permission. Yet planning permission was finalised by Economic Affairs Minister Klaus-Jürgen Hoffie before the court had given a ruling,

In June 1965 when the foundation stone for the new terminal building was laid passenger traffic was expected to increase to 12 million a year.

Capacity was increased as construction progressed, and last year Frankfurt handled 17.6 million passengers. Their number is expected to double to 35 mil-

lion by 1995. Frankfurt is the third-busiest airport in Europe. Only London and Paris handle more passengers. In air freight Frank-

furt is Europe's No. 1 even, with ton-The runway has been the subject of court proceedings for 12 years. Twice it nage on the increase. That is why supporters of the new has even gone to the supreme court. On runway say it must be built and opened both occasions opponents have been on the losing side.

on schedule in 1984. (Hamburger Abendblatt; 4 November 1981) the doctor's when two platoons of regular police and special units arrived.

The demonstrators headed straight for the nearest telephones. The alarm was sounded by chuch bells ringing in nearby villages. But by the afternoon only a few hundred people had arrived to strengthen their ranks.

The huts were surrounded by ditches, palisades and barbed wire, but now the positions were reversed. The demonstrators were outside and the police within.

Police officers lit fires and roasted potatoes to keep warm and pass the time in the sparse comfort of the wooden huts, tree houses and watchtowers.

As irony would have it, the emplacements built so laboriously by the demonstrators now faced them. The police dug in and had little difficulty in holding on to the ground gained.

The day beforehand no-one had expected the end to come so soon. The day before had seen a climax of the violent clashes over the new runway after periodic skirmishes since the first evacuation at the beginning of October

Public discussion of plants to build a new runway and of the protest movement against extensions to Rhine-Main airport grew increasingly emotion-laden.

Ekkehard Gries, Interior Minister of Hesse, can hardly be said to have poured oil on troubled waters with his comment that some of the Hüttendorf-dwellers were chaotic, anti-social and criminal.

The Hesse police, he said, would have had no difficulty in clearing out the

he village of wooden huts built by

A demonstrators on the edge of land

the planners for years have been itching

to develop as a new runway for Frank-

The majority argue that constitutional

government has prevailed and the way is

now clear to go ahead and build the new

If the way in which it was done was a

Opponents of the runway have had 15

By the rules of representative democ-

racy majority decisions hold good in

parliamentary bodies, and minorities

This they must do even though they

the majority is entirely wrong. They

must be prepared to accept the decision

without a murmur and in a disciplined

As a final resort opponents went in

for civil disobedience. They were allowed

years in which to canvass support. They

conventional political parties.

must abide by a majority decision.

lesson in democracy, it was a tough les-

furt airport has been flattened.

ed shop windows.

The demonstrators were equally untiring in their output of reports that supporters of the protest movement had been seriously injured in clashes with a punchdrunk police force.

The Protestant Church joined in playing a none too glorious part, while opponents of the new runway came up with the absurd idea that it was to be built solely for military use.

In the event of hostilities, it was argued, the new runway would be used to fly in Nato manpower and equipment. 'No New Runway for the Yanks' was one of the many protest graffiti.

The day before the police moved in, the situation came to a head. First there was a peaceful demonstration, then about 300 masked demonstrators began to demolish the mile and a half of concrete blocks and barbed wire built as a wall behind which construction work on the new runway was due to start.

In small groups about 100 of them used sledge hammers and steel cutters in a bid to knock down the wall and clear the barbed wire.

Facing them there were just a couple of platoons of riot police. The police trained water cannons on the demonstrators until evening came and work ground to a halt.

This move did not trigger the police counter-strike the following day; the police had clearly been planning to evacuate the settlement of wooden huts for some time.

By afternoon they certainly had the

mainly young people, chanted slog them in disgust. Twice there scuffles.

ufthansa in a bit of a Only one villagers, Alex, had man to hold on. He was the young man flap over the future early in October, when adjoining was cleared, had stood bare-chested the embankment crying.

This afternoon Alex was maybe national airline, Lufthansa, up a tree, the only demonstrator at a turbulent time. The man at the village. of the storm is the chairman of

Kurt Oeser, the clergyman, ret Herbert Culmann. and was presumably wondering do about the wooden chapel that have the same problems as been built in the settlement and signally used for divine service. It had cost Divine service. It had cost Divine service. It had cost DM 10,000 to build by are doing far better than

he was wondering whether it could that competitors. be taken away by low-loader truck vill even be able to report full this year, instead of an oriuse somewhere else.

Autumn leaves started blowing estimated loss of about the 60 to 70 deserted huts. The party cut the ropes holding one tree hour will is arrived at through selling

thated versions of Boeing 737s. Built by the Junge Union, or which been a sustained campaign movement of the Christian Democrate Culmann, but this has met it had long hung by four ropes from the air-tree, a distinctive landmark. Now it secutive and flying staff.

By the afternoon groups of perment would be the product of began to head for the village along files rather than qualifications.

access roads and through the forest. Redeal government is the majori-The Wiesbaden Interior Ministry Holder in Lufthansa but so far it issued the police with leaflets listing on along private commercial basic principles in dealing with dem

as say that the problems of the They were advised not to allow the obeyond demand that the man selves to be provoked and remine to is someone who has always that only a handful of demonstrated with aviation. Culmann is sorted to criminal activities; the

whelming majority were merely exactly current crisis comes as the da savage international air fare "Be polite, correct and helpful librecasts point to a deterioration. people who are clearly not associ with excesses. The reputation of units several European Lufthansa an are only managing to stay Alexander Hollman, due to heavy government sub-

> y can accuse Culmann of not Imicipated the crisis and chang-

alormance that is no worse than and the passenger load has not ned There has been no growth,

At it in fact, every likelihood that Tent difficult year will close with Demonstrators peacefully evacual but this will not be due to re-Franki irom the airline's fleet of 103 because the route results are

"Violence is unfair and foolish," star already, earnings from fares
Gustav Heinmann, Bonn Justice Min Aufficient to cover the skyrockel-

allion passengers — 1.5 per cent

here and in the freight sector, amp and stiff competition had

For democracy non-violent critics this year of about DM 112m on objectors are the salt of the earth. It of developments since the

will be in the enviable posi-

it primarily accounted for by the Karl-Heinz Janse Janse airline's fleet of Boeing 737

ratio of passenger capacity to operating cost, were replaced by the newest models of the same make.

Earlier, Lufthansa had exchanged its Boeing 747 Jumbos for the latest model In addition, the fleet of Boeing 727s had also been replaced by the most upto-date generation.

Since demand on European routes started flagging there has again been an increased use of 727s and 737s, while the Airbus A 300 that serves the most travelled Euroepan routes has partly been withdrawn from traffic and put on long-term charter to foreign companies.

Like so many other airlines, Lufthansa had bought too many Airbuses in too short a time for a passenger market that failed to grow.

The problem of excessive capacities will continue to plague the scheduled and charter airlines for some time.

In both these fields, Lufthansa will have to rationalise. Routes will have to be dropped and

the fleets adapted to changed conditions. This applies particularly to Lufthansa's charter subsidiary, Condor, which was for many years the airline's most profit-

Condor is now so far in the red that Culmann made it clear that it will have to be grounded unless things change

But the Condor dilemma is no noose for the chairman of Lufthansa and nobody accuses him of having failed.

At the root of the problem is the low fare policy of all scheduled airlines. It is this that has led to the crisis in the charter business.

The turbulence for the international airlines - both charter and scheduled began four years ago. It was triggered by a political decision of ex-President Jimmy Carter and his economic advisers who pursued and implemented an open sky policy.

The situation was exacerbated still further this summer when America's largest and most prestigious airline,

Acker has now applied for his rockbottom fares on European routes as well. They are to come into effect on 15 November, the worst possible season.

German passengers will only profit i they book the westbound flight in this country and buy their return tickets in the USA

Lufthansa will not respond by introducing special fares because it feels that most travellers on business will find it too much trouble to buy their return tickets in the States and there are few private passengers travelling on this route at this time of the year.

In any event, Lufthansa points out that the open sky policy has led to a tide of special fare deals. German passengers have benefited from this policy but not to the same extent as passengers other countries because the Bonn Transport Ministry has put the brakes on these deals.

Bonn and the governments of other European countries have succeeded preserving Western Europe as an island of high fares.

This part of the world has thus become a protected zone for Europe's national airlines.

Attempts by outsiders to compete and start an air fare war have been blocked by the Transport Ministry in Bonn which disregards even regional interests like those of Lower Saxony and Hanover

As a result, the tiny Swiss airline Crossair, which links Hanover with Zurich, was refused permission to step up operations should the need arise.

The Bonn Transport Ministry also spearheaded the fight for a clean ticket market. Travel agencies selling tickets at discount rates were threatened with stiff

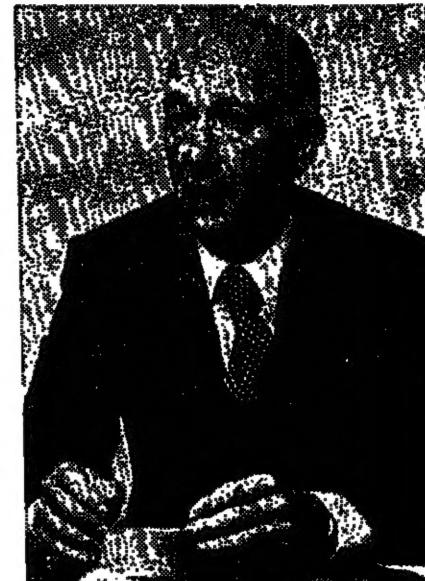
This grey ticket market has been a problem for many years and is largely due to the high fare policy in this coun-

Everybody in the business knows that only ignorant private passengers buy their tickets at full rate. Seasoned air travellers know how to fly to any part of the world at a fraction of the regular

One of the chains of discount travel agencies in the 1970s was Euro-Lloyd. Then the chain was owned by Felix Przedborski who was known in the trade as Monsieur Felix.

Today, Euro-Lloyd is a Lufthansa subsidiary, and it was through this company that Lusthansa penetrated the grey market by paying above average com-

The Monsieur Felix affair has only just become publicly known as a result of indiscretion. But Lufthansa's supervisory board had been informed in good



The chief, Herbert Culmann . . . is he the man for the crucial 80s? (Photo: Interpress)

Neither then nor two years ago when Herbert Culmann's contract came up for renewal did the supervisory board consider the affair a reason to drop the

And when Culmann, who had just recovered from a severe accident, asked Walter Hesselbach, the chairman of the supervisory board, point-blank: "Should carry on?" the answer was an unequi-

This makes the sniping at Culmann now the more surprising. But insiders realised the moment it started that the objective of the attack was to vacate Culmann's post for a successor who has been waiting in the wings for years.

The same man who is now gunning for Culmann took similar action eight years ago. Then, the post was that of supervisory board chairman of the Coop-Zentrale AG in Hamburg which he got in

He is Heinz Ruhnau, state secretary at the Bonn Transport Ministry and a member of Lufthansa's supervisory board.

The attempt to eject Culmann has met with the unanimous resistance of Lusthansa's executive staff and its flying personnel, although the latter have been at loggerheads with Culmann for years.

The front against Ruhnau also stands firm against another contender for the post, the president of Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German railways, Wolfgang

Main reason for the objection to both contenders is the suspicion that they would be appointed for reasons of party politics rather than qualification for the

Althought the Federal government is a majority stockholder, Lusthansa has been spared such political considerations and has been run as a private commercial

Insiders are convinced that the airline needs a man at the

> top who has been in this line of business all his life like Culmann — if it is to weather the 1980s and the 1990s. There are two years left in which to find this man. This is when Culmann's contract is to run out. The time should be used to prevent a wrong decision for which the taxpayer would have to pay dearly.

> > Dieter Tasch (Hannoversche 31 October 1981)

Airport issue a long-running affair

The people who lived in it have been carried away in tears (some, that is). Others have fought the police or smashto campaign for a year and a half. Then the police were called in.

To what purpose? Merely to ensure There can be no doubt that the auththat justice is done in the state of Hesse orities are in the right, but were they as approved by the majority, whereas a right to behave in the way they did? minority say the Wiesbaden state go-Was it advisable to evacuate the vilvernment has declared ecological civil

lage of wooden huts on the very day a referendum campaign on the runway was launched in Wiesbaden? Opponents of the runway need to col-

lect 800,000 signatures before a referendum can be held. Why, if they stand no chance of collecting so many signatures, did the state government not wait until they had failed?

For reasons of police tactics, says Interior Minister Ekkehard Gries. For have failed to establish a majority in the police state reasons, others might say. Journalists were certainly prevented from going about their work for a while.Bonn Opposition leader Helmut Kohl has said the state these days is reluctant to take decisions and short on leadership. These accusations cannot be le-

may feel they are still entirely right and velled at Hesse Premier Holger Börner. Herr Börner has shown us what a tough state can do, so much so that he seems to have sought not only to carry out a majority decision but also to maintain his strong-man reputation.

Yet the experts had advised him to wait a while and recheck the economic facts and figures before embarking on the tragic conflict between economic growth and environmental protection, between economy and ecology.

Woodman, woodman, spare that To send in the police in want to good time.

strength and override the fears of me books in September show an anespecially young people, is to provo chain reaction of violence.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 November

ing a constitutional right.

Supporters of non-violent resist have likewise proved a failure. It is thinks has managed to steer clear enough to be peaceful yourself; share responsibility for those among your numbers who are not entirely posed to replying in kind.

the village at Gorleben. At airport and later in the city centre got become year in a row. intentions went by the board.

ter, after the 1968 riots. "It is a man fuel and personnel. known fact that violence has the opposite the airline transported close ite effect to that intended on public opinion."

Non-violent resistance to a. baton charge calls for more courage the books show a decline of 0.6 the decision to lob a brick at the part of 397,000 tons, that the worldin uniform.

Minorities such as the Frankfurt pact on most non-West Europort demonstrators have a hard time wies. But the going was rough it. In a democracy they may enjoy western Europe with all its fare stitutional rights but only too often the

is a lesson to be learnt by the one of the year. whelming majority of people what now become obvious that convictions take them no further was too pessimistic. to the polls every few years.

It ought also to be taken to hear to hear able to report to his suthe powers that be, who face more control board and the shareholders cism and resistance nowadays than the strateholders did, say, 20 years ago.

are condemned to a life of frustrational buildings management figured

Admast, with their unsavourable

PanAm, found itself on the verge of col-To avert disaster, PanAm had to sell its hest source of income, the Intercontinental Hotel chain, to a British conmissions on tickets. vern for US\$500m. The new man at the helm of PanAm, C. Edward Acker, is trying to get company out of the mess and fill seats by slashing fares. The Part of the State of the St

THE STATE OF THE S

An Airbus of the Lufthansa livery ... only those who know no better pay the full fare.

3

THE CINEMA

Hof festival maintains the magic touch

Tor the 15th time Heinz Badewitz has made such a success of the Hof film festival that people had to be turned away.

Organisers at festivals in Cannes, Berlin, Venice and San Sebastian have to make tremendous efforts to get the right films and halt the decline in audiences. Badewitz has too many films and far

too many people want to see them.

There is just not enough accommodation in hotels and cinemas.

Hof is lucky to have Badewitz with his unerring nose for films and his imaginativeness. If he assumed an air of authority he would look as out of place as he would if he donned a tailcoat.

But he has the kind of natural authority other organisers have been seeking for a lifetime.

The secret of his success is no real secret: since his festival is not subject to the rules that have gradually eroded the major film festivals, he makes his own rules. In other words, he screens what he likes and considers necessary.

And since he has a feeling for the kind of cinema that is beyond the grasp of a festival jury he has earned himself the confidence of film-makers, who now leave him a free hand.

Knowing that he respects unknown talent, film-makers remain loyal even once they have become famous and can find more lucrative venues for the screening of their works.

In addition, there is no competition in Hof, and this precludes the rivalry that has paralysed so many other festivals and that ultimately prevents a genuine comparison of quality.

This, in turn, promotes true quality rather than thinking in terms of pre-

It is all this put together that makes Hof such a relaxed, happy and informative festival.

Hof provides more information than any other place on latest developments. new talent and independent experiments without the need to apply the yardsticks of future cinematic history.

Newcomers meet with a natural benevolence that makes them shed their insecurity while still leaving them unsure as to the response of their future audi-

This is how Klaus Eichhammer, Ebba Jahn, Dieter Meier, Uli Möller, Karsten Wichniarz and Manfred Stelzer gathered their first experience.

In fact, this is how Helmer von Lutzelburg and his university graduation film were given their "appointment for discovery"

His Die Nacht des Schicksals (Night of Destiny) is an uncluttered parody of the horror movie, the musical and the melodrama - a "horrifying" story of incest and murder that can be certain of making its viewers laugh as they recognise the old chestnuts underlying the

1

Von Lützelburg's playful film proved a talent for the comical situation that is rare among German film-makers.

Paradoxically, the trouble with Hof is that it offers too much that has to be pressed into a mere four days.

This leads to a certain injustice and an arbitrary selection of films in which - naturally - the more established film-makers are favoured to a certain

But it is these established people who make the Hof film festival an important event rather than just an informative one - and this should make the major festivals envious and prompt them to

The fact that all major films screened in Hof are German must not be construed as parochialism. This reflects entirely the international situation.

All it proves is that Badewitz considers himself free enough to demonstrate this by such a brazen accomulation of German films.

Two of these films need not be reviewed: Das letzte Loch (The Last Hole) by Herbert Achternbusch (without a doubt one of this year's most important films) is already being shown in Munich cinemas. The Hof screening was only intended to present it to the rest of the world.

And Helma Sanders-Brahms' curious and disturbing portrait entitled Die Berthrite (The Touched One) was shown in Cannes and reviewed at the time. This, too, was a major German premiere.

The interest of the professionals focused primarily on three films, all of which kept their promise.

Especially Werner Schroeter, whose last two film I did not find particularly convincing showed with his Tag der Idioten (Day of the Idiots) that he has regained his tough.

With great concentration, he depicts the story of a girl whose demands on herself and her environment are enormous and who ultimately destroys her-

Her strange totalitarianism drives her into an environment in which the suffering of society is expressed in the most radical possible way: a mental asylum.

Schroeter describes her experience in the asylum with an unusual abstraction which naturally blends the realistic relating of a story with melodramatic pathos. maintaining a balance throughout.

Colour and sound are of such poignancy as to make Schroeter's story go its own way and become unreal and fascinating, ending in about eight different conclusions.

The sudden invasion of reason into the world of the mentally twisted and exploited turns everything upside down

that stays unsolved even on second or third viewing.

than through explanation.

The same applies to Ulrike Ottinger's Freak Orlando which in a way corresponds to Schroeter's film. Though Ulrike Ottinger is more de-

and confuses - more through intensity

What remains is a challenging puzzle

liberately poetic when embarking on a journey through the ages, in the course of which she describes the sell-out of myths, her story of loners and freaks depicts a topical picture of our world as a freak city.

Both films are dominated by the realisation which Hans-Christof Stenzel sums up in the maxim that what society considers obscene and peripheral has been stripped of its purity by society it-

In his films Marmor, Stein und Eisen bricht (Marble, Stone and Iron Break) and Obszön - Der Fall Peter Herzl (Obscene - the Peter Herzl Case) Stenzel gets two harmless fools involved in the mechanisms of society in which they must of necessity perish.

Stenzel's surrealistic and absurd thought processes come up with many a surprising insight though they are frequently obscured by unnecessary gags.

Still, they could have turned into very beautiful films had Stenzel put more faith in his desire to provoke than in his political intellect.

As it happens, he has put himself in a position of having to prove something which, considering the clear trend of his stories, should have been superfluous.

Rosa von Praunheim's underhanded comedy Unsere Leichen leben noch (Our Corpses Live) escaped this through his improvisation.

Five old women are gathered in one place where, in a construed situation. they improvise their ideas on God and the world. The idea was to depict the woman of the 1930s; but as it turned out, the film developed into a kaleidoscope of our day and age.

In this respect, this was almost an ideal film for Hof - a festival which functions in a similar way.

Underground cross-links within the motley of vistas make this festival a giant cornucopia for cinema freaks.

It was this achievement to which the king of independent film-makers, Roger Corman, to whom a retrospective was devoted, paid tribute by attending. Throughout his life, Corman has been

a director capable of making much out of nothing; and Heinz Badewitz is his Peter Buchka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 November 1981)



"Freak Orlando"

What it's like ERATURE

Sense of human justice and irony, too behind bars

here have been several films for Prize-winner Martin Walser venile delinquency in the paid my much his old self at the ession of the German Academy

Uwe Friessner's Das Ende des plage and Literature in Darmbogens (The End of the Rainbown Kückelmann's Die letzten leheren in which he read passages Kindheit (The Last Years of Child hest novel Das Schwanenhaus are two of them.

Both are intended to show the wind 60s Walser. circle which young offenders find to oreis Ehen in Philippsburg selves in: some just cannot escape in Philippsburg), Das Einhorn environment.

For many it is a case of being put (The Fall). hind bars, then escape, another can a virtuoso interpreter of himarrest and back to the cells.

simpled and with a deep sense Kückelmann includes family and histice, a quality that has cial background in his production, are among men of letters in the

Helmut Christian Görlitz takes and half of the 20th century. er line in his first film, Das Ende in of course, undergone some Anfang (The End of the Beginning He used to be almost too eloboth director and scriptwriter, he little in inner and outer crisis of at what happens inside the institute and documentary proximity to he now deliberately no longer

Das Ende vom Anfang is based we of the linguistic means at Michael Holzner's autobiographic and mand. Treibjagd (The Hunt), which won materices have grown shorter. Lessing Prize. Now he goes to universities of adjectives and figures of in Hamburg and has written two sices and wayward humour novels.

The main character is the 17-was water's leitmotiv is back. The Benjamin Holberg (Michael Fass) at the and experiences the envi-assured, intelligent youngster who is the law and experiences the envilined towards protest rather than deler, Zürn the broker, who hihe property trade, formism. This could well be his only change businessman and a great

one day escaping the vicious circles also a touchingly good father smily and a man who conceals leading a normal life. The film starts with the end of a for his wife and daughters

cape (Benjamin crouches on the edit hyness and clumsiness. a country road, trying to get across. I mays seems to bungle matters, to then he is suddenly cornered by the capitalist system. He on the road yet usually returns cars and has to give up.) He is taken to a correctional in without having done much busi-

tion. As a newcomer, he first has to miliarise himself with the tough it may be viewed superficially. of supecially as Walser's irony and of the place.

"There's no boxing here, just bestig the in puns tend to emphasise a fellow inmate tells him. What Intalnment value rather than the means is that Benjamin cannot count meaning. - Inco one has grasped the tragedy any fair deal from the inmates.

Benjamin has a quick grasp and the daydreamer one is no lon-immediately understands how this kinded, as many Walser fans are, to odds with the official rules of the basis wrong moments. serious as that of Arthur Miller's Ath of a Travelling Salesman.

But exactly this is impossible for He has an indomitable drive to be the every prospect of handling and seizes the first opportunity to be the Schwanenhaus, a magni-

He is recaptured, but again the qualities manages to get away. This repeats time and again and he becomes he of the man thefts or fraud. In the end, he is sent the life and works of a reformatory that uses almost father writer Robert Musil at the

methods.

The head of the institution is a minutes some 300 exhibits.

Sive sadist in riding boots who the youngsters to work whip in the included, illustrating the work has them beaten up by his men the included, illustrating the work they have tried to escape and glosts the Bents, who died in Geneva in their agonised screams. But Banks best known as the writer of

The film makes a strong improved Qualities), a long novel.
on the viewer — not only because any thibition was put together last must make show birth centenary year, by the stearch centre at Saarbrücken the shocking scenes show how the young people seems from the stock of the own situation by: an extreme state of Bibliothek were included for peration.

CDer Tagestplasel 39 Octobel

SONNTAGS

ficent villa, carning a handsome commission and fulfilling the dearest wishes title: The Swan's Nest) was tyof his somewhat schematic yet altogether imaginable family.

En route, in Stuttgart, where he makes no headway in his business dealings as usual, he succumbs to an insane desire ixom), Halbzeit (Half-Time) and to buy things himself.

I le spends a small fortune on a carpet and other expensive consumer goods that no-one could possibly pay for in cash, so the transaction is naturally charged to credit accounts or payment by instalments is arranged.

There can be no mistaking Anselm Kristlein, an earlier Walser character. here. He is a kind and charming man and seemingly born under a lucky star yet for some reason or other continually running into debt.

He continually rushes headlong into matters that unexpectedly hurt him because he fails to realise how hard life is. As a critic of the Wirtschaftswunder. or post-war 'economic miracle,' Martin Walser has too readily been rated a sat-

His struggle with the justice and morality within him, which often seem to assume grotesque proportions, tends

to be forgotten. Walser's dramas of petty bourgeois life could be called social criticism, but in reality there is another factor: the labyrinth in his own breast.

It is a maze of Kafkaesque blind alleys, processes and judgements, a sphere that by no means corresponds to the more two-dimensional viewpoint of the

In the wake of Marxist jaunts and adventures Walser has long realised that

Cholars from 12 countries at a con-Serence in Munich dealt with the mark Dosloyevsky's enormous ocuvre has made on literature in both hemis-

Many papers dealt with an aspect of the writer that is easily overlooked by tense and shattered readers: Dostoyevsky the much-read man of letters.

The conference was organised by the Committee on Slavonic Studies and the Siemens Foundation.

Dostoyevsky not only read the Bible in Siberia. In the course of a chequered literary career he also came across an abundance of form and content in Russian and West European literature.

In this context Rammelmeyer, from Fran kfurt, undertook a telling analysis of the source material for the Legend of the Grand Inquisitor.

Terras of Providence, N.J., delivered a most informative lecture on Dostoyevsky's view of Pushkin. Gerhardt, from Hamburg, dealt

depth with the way in which Dostoyevsky grew conversant with poetic forms by writing his own little-known

Wedel, from Regensburg, examined his effect on English literature, where Tolstoy and Turgenev were more in-Tolstoy and Tulgonder of Denmark fluential, while Hellerup of Denmark

even under socialism his characters, as commercial travellers or government officials, cannot find the happiness and satisfaction that are their simple human craving.

Other obstacles arise, block their path, bring about the decline and fall of the Kristleins and Zürns of Walser's world.

His language has grown simpler but is neither dry nor plain, as some reviewers would have us believe.

With unusual subtlety what Zürn the estate agent and family man thinks and says extends to ever bolder woulds and might-bes and the height of the world of dream and madness to which he falls

Anna, his wife, and his pale daughters live more in his world of desire and fantasy than in the writer's fictional reality. As almost always is his practice, Wal-

ser prefers not to give us an optical description of them or their surroundings, of the landscape or the cities. Like planets that reflect their

light the members of Zürn's family circle the head of the family. They include a young man given to meditation who has set his heart on one of the daughters.

Zürn gives them all his love yet is often strangely inept at giving it verbal

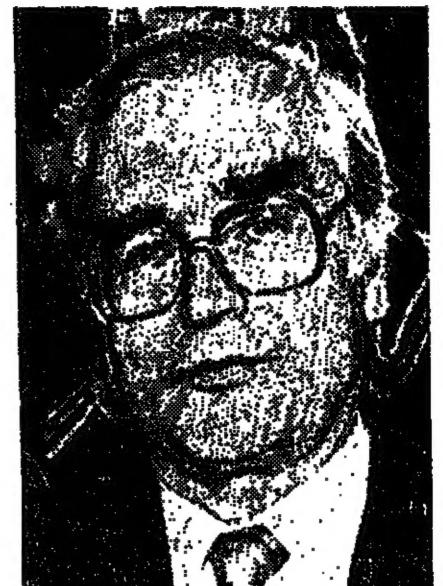
Walser has an uncommon artistic aptitude for outlining the figures surrounding his hero without using the conventional means of literary description and approximation.

The result, however, is that they retain certain spirit-like quality, almost like vampires even.

Writer Peter Hamm made an excellent speech congratulating Walser on winning the prize. In it he dealt at grea length with Walser's family background He was a barkeeper's son in Wasserburg on Lake Constance, and Hamm was right to harp on this point, since the milieu theory is absolutely right in

Walser's case. As a boy he was trained to keep an cye on the guests and study their behaviour, to check business at other bars in the town.

As a writer he was bound to tend towards Walser's indirect, voluble yet



Martin Walser . . . returned v (Photo: dpa)

never altogether realistic and distinct way of describing the world.

Friedrich Sieburg said Walser as a young man was a genius and almost insanely intelligent, but the young Walser's social objectives never struck him.

Hamm, who comes from a generation younger than Walser's, does appreciate them. At a time when Brecht had his textbook proletariat march in line, he said, the workers had in reality long opted for a petty bourgeois existence.

Now the big bourgeois are slowly but surely forfeiting all their privileges we have all become petty bourgeois.

We all suffer, like Kristlein and Zürn, from the slings and arrows of buying and consuming, from a system that imposes rules of its own on us.

Martin Walser, the gentle revolutionary, has upheld his misgivings about the Western economic system even though he is no longer given to signing cheapskate resolutions.

The Darmstadt academy, which is, is anything, a little on the conservative and elitist side in its outlook, can pride itself on having given Walser the 1981 Büchner Prize.

But it should have done so at least 20 Geno Hartlaub years ago.

(Doutsches Aligemeines Sonntagsblatt,

International look at

Dostovevsky went into his influence in Scandinavia, especially on Hamsun.

Rene Wellek, the grand old man of comparative literary studies, flew to Munich from the United States specially for He dealt with the part played by the

Russian poet and scholar Vyacheslav Ivanov in Interpreting Dostoyevsky. Wellek also dealt in detail with the very critical view of Dostoyevsky taken by President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia. Much of the material was not yet access-

ible for German-speaking readers. The third volume of Masaryk's Russia and Europe, originally written in Germen, has yet to find a German publi-

In both cases, Ivanov and Masaryk, was the first wave of interest in Dostoyevsky that swept Europe before and after the First World War.

Dostoyevsky studies today are understandably taking a fresh look at early work on the writer, especially Russian

and Western European interpreters of Dostoyevsky's work such as Strakhov and Brandes.

It was clear in Munich that substantial revisions must be made to the view of Dostoyevsky held by, say, Thomas Mann all his life.

The paper on Dostoyevsky and Kafka given by Iehl from Toulouse showed the contrast between what he called Dostoyevsky's dialoguism and Kaska's mon-This was an extremely interesting fur-

ther development of Bakhtin's views on what he called Dostoyevsky's polyphony. It was nonetheless an attempt to conceptualise the incomparable modernity

of the novels of Dostyevsky. Gerigk, from Heidelberg, took another to Dostoyevsky's poetics. him with Faulkner he demonstrated what Faulkner owed to Crime and Punishment.

Even more importantly, he outlined the tension that takes us through the Young Man or the Brothers Karamazov and does so at such a breathtaking pace that we nearly forget Dostoyevsky was one of the greatest religious or philosophical writers in world literature.

Gerd Wolandt (Die Welt, 22 October 1981) and eventually seize the opportunity to

of friends plays in the use of drugs, it is

not the lonely and isolated but the gre-

Problem situations play virtually no

role as a trigger. None of the respond-

ents said that he had been talked or

It is during the period on soft drugs

that most people meet a fixer for the

Though the relationship is cool ini-

tially because the hashish user is afraid

of becoming hooked, this attitude soon

changes because many heroin users con-

vey an image that has nothing in com-

mon with the usual idea of an addict

This is a frequent occurrence because

heroin addicts make a point of appear-

ing self confident and unaffected by

At some point, the fixer-to-be is

bound to see a friend experience the

Seventy nine per cent of the respond-

ents said that it was curiosity that set

The interval between the first experi-

ence with a soft drug and the first shot

of heroin and from there to total addic-

tion is frequently no longer than a

Heroin then soon becomes the hub of

The money is usually earned by push-

Many heroin addicts develop an ideo-

logy of their own which boils down to:

life, and the rhythm of obtaining and

using the drug becomes paramount.

garious who are most threatened.

pressured into using drugs.

first time.

their affliction.

"joys of a trip"

them on the road.

ing and minor crimes.

In view of the importance the circle

HEALTH

Who takes heroin, and why they do it



his country's 60,000 heroin addicts A and the 5,000 that swell their ranks every year have made Germany the number one heroin country in Europe.

To find out what makes people become addicted to the drug. Dr Herbert Berger (Marienheide State Hospital), Dr Karl-Heinz Reuband (Central Archives for Empirical Social Research of Cologno University) and Ulrike Widlitzek (Institute for Pediatric Research, Cologne) thoroughly questioned 100 juve-

According to the researchers, this is not only the most in depth survey of its type in this country, it is also North Rhine-Westphalia's fundamental empirical study on heroin addiction.

The lindings have now been published in the book Were in die Heroinabhängigkeit (Roads to Heroin Addiction), Juventa Verlag, Munich.

Eighty per cent of the respondents were aged between 18 and 22 at the time of the survey. Their social backgrounds corresponded almost exactly to a cross-section of the population, Heroin users come from all social strata.

Half are from working families, more than among users of soft drugs.

And about half come from homes where the parents are either divorced or separated or where one parent is dead.

And even where the family is complete the atmosphere at home is anything but harmonious.

Most of the addicts wanted nothing to do with their parents' problems. They also kept their own troubles to them-

The emotional line of communication with the parents was underdeveloped because the youngsters felt that the

According to Dr Eckart Rüther, the

various activities of the patient are

measured without disturbing his sleep.

This is done with a telemetric transmit-

ter small enough to fit into two match-

and the signals are transmitted by radio.

Free movement in bed is thus ensured

mate relationship at all it was usually with the mother. The father had no hand in the upbringing and there were no highlights in family life. The family only just got along with each other.

Most addicts were mediocre students. The majority completed only compulsory education while 25 per cent attended Realschule (secondary school leading to vocational training) or Gymnasium (leading to university),

Many were dropouts, especially those with higher education.

Most hated school and became ap-But only 40 per cent of those who

started an apprenticeship completed it. The dropping out of an apprenticeship frequently coincided with the beginning of drug taking.

Mainliners were no outsiders before they got hooked on heroin. Most of the respondents - about 60 per cent - said that they had no difficulties in personto-person relations before becoming ad-

The same number said that their childhood friends had treated them as equals; and 28 per cent said that they had been influential or had held leadership positions among their peers.

Most of the respondents started using soft drugs while at school or during ap-

the drug and the opportunity to do so.

juvenile is bound at some point to meet

progress to heroin.

heroin makes life short but exciting. prenticeship. Heroin inevitably becomes more im-By the age of 14, 37 per cent had had portant than sex although many fixers

keep a girlfriend as a status symbol. About three quarters started with hash-Surprisingly, mainliners believe that ish. But it would be wrong to consider their addiction improves their social stahashish a threshold drug for heroin tus among their peers.

since only five per cent of hashish users But all respondents were convinced that the set of addicts to which they be-The first shot at hashish requires the longed had become brutal and deceitful coincidence of an inner readiness to try since they joined the ranks and that the group had lost much of its attractive-In many ways, drug consumption is the result of everyday situations. Every

It is therefore not surprising that threee quarters unsuccessfully tried to kick the habit under their own steam.

(Der Tagesapiegel, 31 October 1981'

syment and vagrancy, school dropbag-term problems than argu-Nout interest rates, fuel prices University Hospital that we how there is a connection be-**Gum test**

This machine developed by Stame congenital deformities, some ex-detect a common gum disease known because their mothers paradontosis and how advanced it him much during pregnancy. patient bites on a piece of blotting 1979 spending on alcohol and towhich is then fed into the m and DM 19.3bn on cigarettes and Within 20 seconds the screen rever dreadful (or not) news. (Photo: S

Personality population (including children). in per cent of the country's regis-

and cancer memployed are former addicts ack of self-confidence and sometiment to place. Alcohol consumptions of self-confidence and sometiment is not only a safety hazard; Leity is frequent among people as a detrimental effect on outgo on to contract cancer, says specialist. Many were also on bad normal loss to the economy canwith their parents.

Professor Maria Blohmks to quantified, but alcohol can concongress in Bad Neuenahr about the said to be involved in 20 to theory of possible links between the cent of accidents at work.

ease and psychology of the victim, then driving was to blame for She said there was possibly attacent of driving bans imposed in between lung cancer and cigarette lyear in which nearly 3,000 peo-

in road accidents because oither Her studies had shown that sp did not develop cancer earlier

Im Bild - In pictures

Handy hints - on excursions,

food, shopping and the weather

- will save you time and money.

ad battered wives are much more

very much to the credit of

mother who drinks and a child

the Federal Republic of Germany

han 2,000 bables a year are born

of or nearly DM 1,000 per head

and hitting society

SONNTAGS

Hitting the bottle, hitting the pocket

a motorist or a pedestrian was under the influence of drink.

The number of people maimed on the roads because of drunken drivers or pedestrians, as it were, was 67,000 last year but one.

Between 45,000 and 60,000 people in the Federal Republic and West Berlin, mostly juveniles and young people, are

An estimated 1,800,000, or three per cent of the population, are either potential confirmed alcoholics.

An adult who retires at 40 unable to work because of alcoholism has been estimated to cost the country, and his fellow-taxpayers, DM 400,000.

A juvenile alcoholic or junkle costs much more.

The divorce rate among addicts is three-and-a-half times the average. Their unemployment rate is three times the

An estimated 80,000 people in Germany are classified as vagrants. Their number increased by about 15,000 between 1970 and 1980.

The rate at which the number of firsttime vagrants increased has correspond ed with uncanny accuracy to the rate at which unemployment has increased.

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colour photos. Let them be your guide

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to the world's most interesting and

Many vagrants, especially first-timers, could be rehabilitated if they were found jobs paying a normal wage and accommodation at a price they were able to

The creation of a new job is reckoned, by a current rule of thumb, to cost a quarter of a million marks, which is way beyond the financial capacity of both local authority and Church welfare de-

Not for decades has the number of jobless youngsters been as high as it is now, and their number is likely to increase, with the result that many feel increasingly helpless.

One unemployed person in three is considered a difficult case and is thus unlikely to find a job for the foreseeable

> The Bonn Labour Ministry is, moreover, working on the assumption that unemployment will be here to stay at a bedrock rate of 800,000.

Year by year 15 to 20 per cent of school-leavers leave school without qualifications of any kind, and that means about 120,000 young people.

Thus the number of youngsters who are virtually unemployable is steadily increasing, and some of them are sure end up as outcasts in the underground Riots of the kind that have ravaged Zurich, Berlin, London and Liverpool

seem a foregone conclusion all over the place before long. Unless money is invested now, the social peace forfeited will be much more

expensive to restore later. Growing unemployment hits foreign nationals particularly hard. They currently account for 165,000 registered unemployed, or eight per cent.

Families prevented from

being reunited

So the regulation that prevents wives and children of migrant workers who join them in Germany from taking up employment for up to four years effectively prevents families from being reunited in many cases.

Then there are measures intended to stem the tide of applications for political asylum such as:

 cancellation of work permits, cancellation of opportunities to attend German-language courses,

• the establishment of camp accommodation for applicants to keep them apart from the host country,

and the cancellation of family allowances. There are 46 refuges for battered

wives in the Pederal Republic, 11 run by Protestant Church welfare organisations. Since the first refuge was set up in Berlin in 1976 the problem of violence in the family, especially to wives and children, has been spotlighted.

Spot checks of figures available for three districts of Hamburg show, for instance, that 169 cases of wife-battering were reported over a six-month period.

Figures for child-beating are more exact. Ever year between 16,000 and 20,000 cases are reported. Between 700 and 900 children a year are battered to death by their parents. This way The number of divorces and separa-

Suspects had oriminal records for the following offences: That of drugs from: manufacturers and wholesalers doctors' practices phermacists Larceny to get hold of drugs prescription forms to get hold of drugs

DRUGS AND CRIME

tions is likewise on the increase, and the child or children, as the weakest link in the family chain, are always the losers.

In 1971 there were 655,000 singleparent families with an aggregate of one million children. In other words, 7:7 per cent of parents and 6.4 per cent of children in the Federal Republic lived in single-parent families.

Ten years later the number of single parents has reached one in 10, while 8.8 per cent of children live in single-parent

These alarming figures could be enlarged on for columns. Take hospitals. say. There is roughly 10-per-cent understaffing in the nursing profession, or a shortfall of 2,000 nurses in Protestant Church hospitals alone.

In the post-war years the parable of the Good Samaritan was particularly appropriate and laid the groundwork for a revival of the welfare organisations run by the Protestant Church.

What significance does the tale of the Good Samaritan have for international oecumenical welfare work today?

Church welfare work is by no means restricted to the faithful. It must extend to people of other faiths or none. It must cross borders and borderlines.

It must not only be a helping hand in an emergency but aim at continual solidarity with the weaker sections of socie-

President Carstens, the head of state. has neatly explained why welfare work by non-governmental organisations is so

"The state is unfortunately bound by bureaucratic procedures in its social

"The private welfare organisations, on the other hand, are in a position to work fast, without red tape and extraordinarily effectively wherever the need is greatest.

"Readiness to serve others and deliberately to subordinate personal interests to those of the sick and needy has often been relegated to a back seat by egolsm.

'Feeling that change

is on the way'

"I feel a ohange is under way, especially among young people. I should very much like to see people thinking, whenever they see a nurse, a nun or a social worker: What am I doing to help others? here in the and this

"Experience has taught me to set the greatest store by those who set out to help others whose lot is worse than

"It is they who allow us to feel the humanity of humanity." Theodor Schober

The last (Doutsches Allgemeines Sonntagebiett, 5 10 (21) (1.1) (1.1 November 1951)

Take a pill, lie down, shut the eyes . . . and stay awake all night

tophan shows an improved sleep rhythm. And one in five patients improves sufficiently to be taken off any kind of drug sufficiently to be taken off any kind of drug within a year, sleeping normally and without assistance.

Tryptophan is a derivative of the sleep hormone serotonin. It appears that people with sleep disorders suffer from a deficiency of this hormone which can-

not reach the brain if administered the normal way. It is for this reason that psychiatrists resort to tryptophan in-The Munich laboratory is funded by

the German Research Association and s drug company. The research work of the lab benefits

primarily psychiatry.

Certain psychiatric disorders, especially depression, are closely linked with the sleep-wakefulness rhythm. It is for this reason that research now concentrates on the effects of withholding sleep for 24 hours,

The Munich psychiatrists proved in an earlier study that one in two depressive patients showed improvement after having been kept from sleeping.

Hans Jochen Kaffsack (Rheinische Post, 30 October 1981)

Even so, Germany is still lagging hind when it comes to rehabilitation. Experts agreed that cancer par should not be turned into pre pensioners after surgery. Cancer aftercare, specialists

nonsmokers.

as smokers.

The answer was in diagnosis.

Cancer was only diagnosed in only

tim lived as against 90 per cent

About 85 per cent of women

German Medical Association and

Delegates heard how prospects

Germany's 2 million cancer par

Better research, social psychiatry

medical treatment was beginning to

German Cancer Fund.

have greatly improved.

per cent of non-smokers where the

them from getting an early diagnosald Munich surgeon Rolf R. Olbrise
The congress was organised by

smokers are considered to be less #

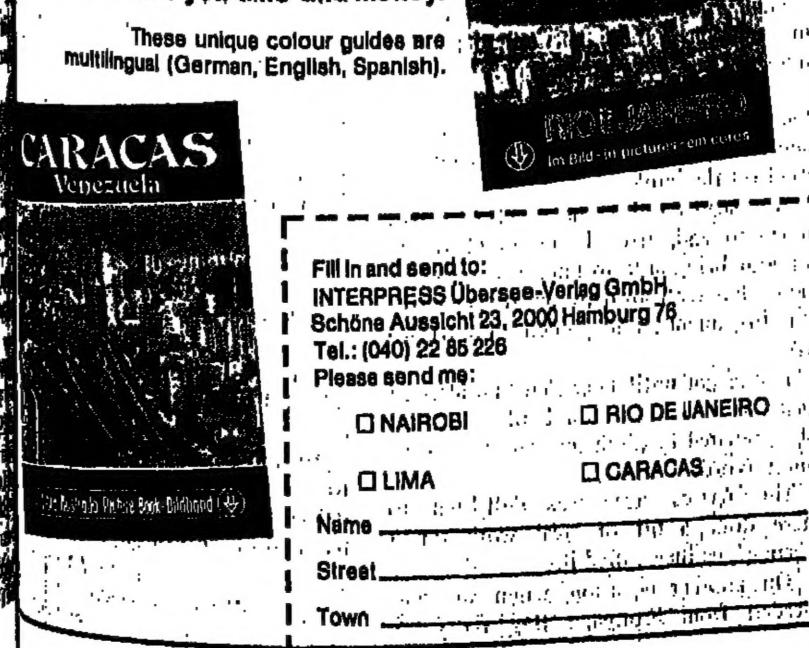
she said, so they aren't checked s

should concentrate on the early! sis of a possible relapse and on Pa social support for the patient.

Since cancer cannot, he cured be cured , without consequences most cases the therapy requires - the patient must above all be to overcome fear of being maimen.

This fear is one of the main in why many people avoid the steps ing to early diagnosis and lolo

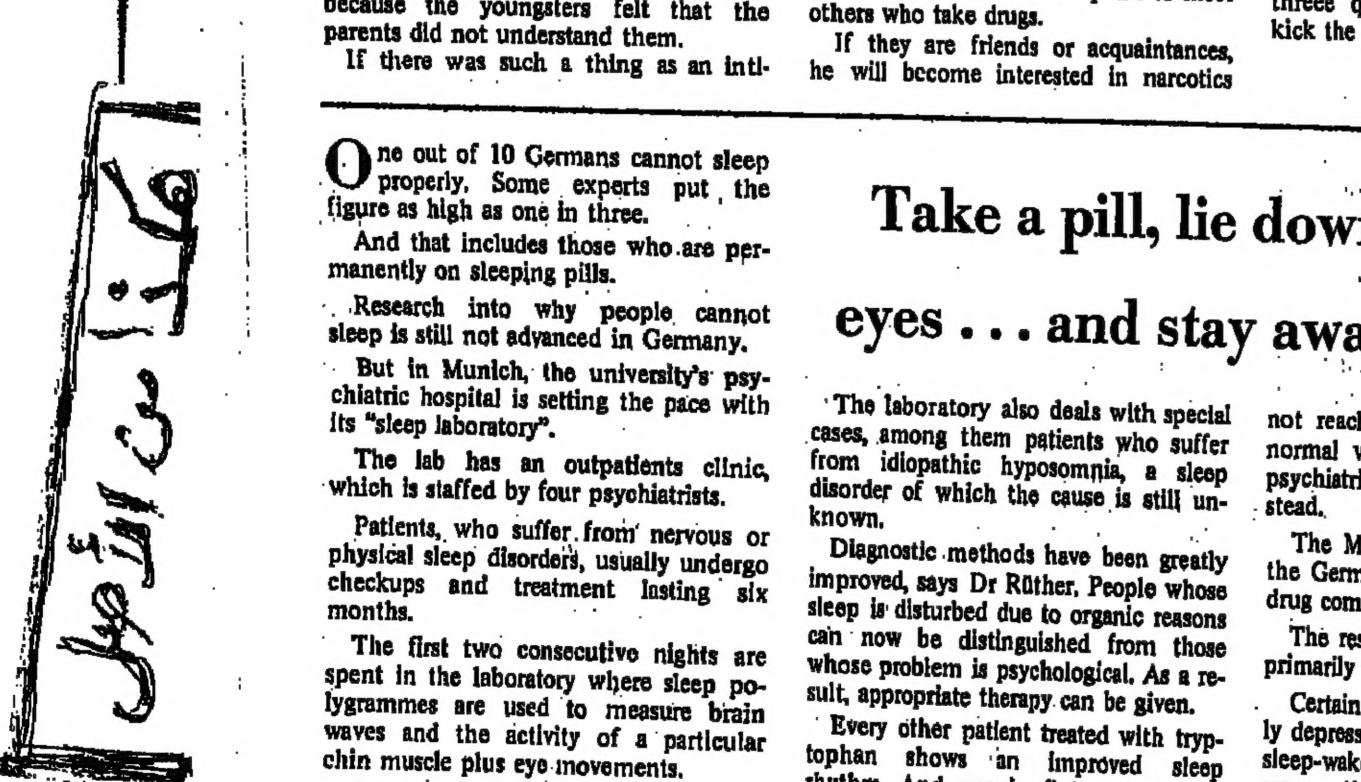
And it is for this reason, said Ohlesome 85 per cent of woman with the cancer die from the disease. Ill works harren e et e (Die Welt, 2 Novembe attlementary are



The holiday of a lifetime

beautiful cities.

lasting memento



the are still running with it today

become oval rather than round)

dy in England, Scotland, Ireland,

fince, Australia, New Zealand,

Africa and in Pacific Island groups

Tonge, Fiji and Samoa. In the wars Rumania, Argentina and

nt energed as top calibre rugby

The game is played, albeit vary

a minor sport in the USA.

the universities; in the Federal

of Germany; and In many East

intries. A breakaway movement

an changed to give the game a

flavour, it is less widely played

. Dieter Waltke and Rainer

cany have a world championship

a. "Stenzel's authoritarian leader-

just intolerable," says Eliret.

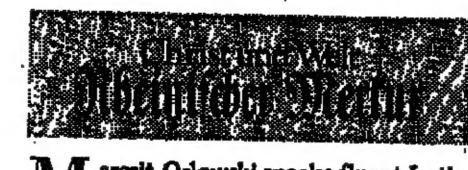
Thiele clearly still expects

things of his 48-year-old chief

(Photo serokurier/Dörping lusional rugby caused by factory

PEOPLE

Aviator Margrit: back to the pioneering spirit



argrit Orlowski speaks fluent Latin and Ancient Greek. She has studied theology. She also flies aircraft. She belongs in the same league as women such as Elly Beinhorn, popular

wife of German racing driver Bernd Rosemeyer, who was killed in an

Frau Beinhorn became famous because of her pioneering flights round the globe. Fifty years ago, she flew across the Andes in her little Klemm aircraft and

traversed the rain forests of Africa and

Latin America. Her equally famous friend and rival Hanna Reitsch, made a name for herself as an outstanding glider pilot, a research and test pilot and, finally, as a rocket

The two women - like Thea Rasche. Jacqueline Cochran (America), Jacqueline Auriol (France) and the first woman cosmonaut, Valentina Tereshkova (USSR) - dominated the headlines for decades.

Elly Beinhorn and Hanna Reitsch. who died a couple of years ago, became the showpieces of the Association of German Women pilots, a lovable bunch of flyers who, much to their chagrin. find themselves more interesting than does the public,

There are crack glider pilots among the club members but they are usually the wallflowers when the flying women meet for coffee and a chat.

The membership also includes successful rally pilots, tough businesswomen and just plain housewives.

They all have one worry in common: None of them has the popularity of Beinhorn and Reitsch. It is for this reason that they overlooked Reitsch's stupid political statements, for she was "their Hanna" no matter what.

The club can relax now. It once more has a member in the headlines who, although she is only 24, ranks among the outstanding pilots of our era: Margrit Orlowski, a woman with a laugh that can be heard three blocks away, and long blonde hair.

There is nothing Teutonic about Orlowski, and the last thing she wants is to be the club's new showpiece; but, like it or not, this is exactly what she is.

She got her private pilot's licence (PPL) before her driver's licence.

Reminisces Frau Orlowski: "It was funny in a way. There were all those Porsches, Citroens and Mercedes parked outside the Bonn-Hangelar airport as I arrived on my bicycle. I had no driver's licence and when I finally did get it kept pulling at the steering wheel every time I hit a bump in the road."

The young woman, who studied German, theology and Old Greek, is now a successful business executive.

She is vice-president and pilot of Transaero International Inc. - Intercontinental Aircraft Deliveries in Scranton, Pa. (USA).

The company ferries one and twoengine aircraft from America to Europe or Australia.

Frau Orlowski got her flying instructor's licence three years ago and only one year later she got her licence for

two-engine aircraft. Now she makes delivery flights as part of her regular rou-

Ferry pilots are in business because buyers and dealers find it cheaper to deliver aircraft on their own wings rather than ship them.

Charles Lindbergh's feat of 54 years ago is now all in a day's work for Frau Orlowski, her partner, Dave Waltz, and six permanently employed pilots.

She can now look back on 50 singlehanded transatlantic and two trans-Pacific flights.

On one of these flights, she had to take a single engine Cessna 172 (average speed 220 k.p.h. and range 1.200 km without additional fuel tanks) from San Francisco to Hawaii. It took her 22 hours. On another occasion, she had to fly as far as Sydney.

But her true bailiwick is the north Atlantic. Her usual route is from Gander in Newfoundland to Shannon, Ireland, or from the icebound Goose Bay, Labrador, to Scotland.

"With a bit of luck and a tailwind can even make it to the Continent proper," says Frau Orlowski.

In 1980 she flew an American Beechraft to Bremen via Gander and Shannon, taking 18 hours for the flight.

Bremen is the headquarters of Hanseatische Luftwerft, one of the regular customers of the Scranton company. Hans-Herbert Eckert of Hanseatische Luftwerft: "We have delat with many

ferry pilots, but rarely have we met anybody who can touch Margrit Orlowski. Her physical, psychological and technical performance is outstanding." Eckert was once a ferry pilot himself,

delivering single and two engine planes to all parts of the world together with the American pilot Louise Sacchi.

Mrs Sacchi has meanwhile ended her flying career after 38 years, 333 Atlantic and Pacific crossings and some 20,000

Frau Orlowski's greatest feat was performed only a few weeks ago when she flew a single engine Cessna 210 Centurion (cruising speed 330 k.p.h.; price tag between US\$91,000 and US\$140,000) non-stop from Goose Bay to Düsseldorf in 13 hours and 42 minutes.

The delivery of the aircraft with its normal range of 2,000km was made for the Dortmund firm Reise- und Indus-

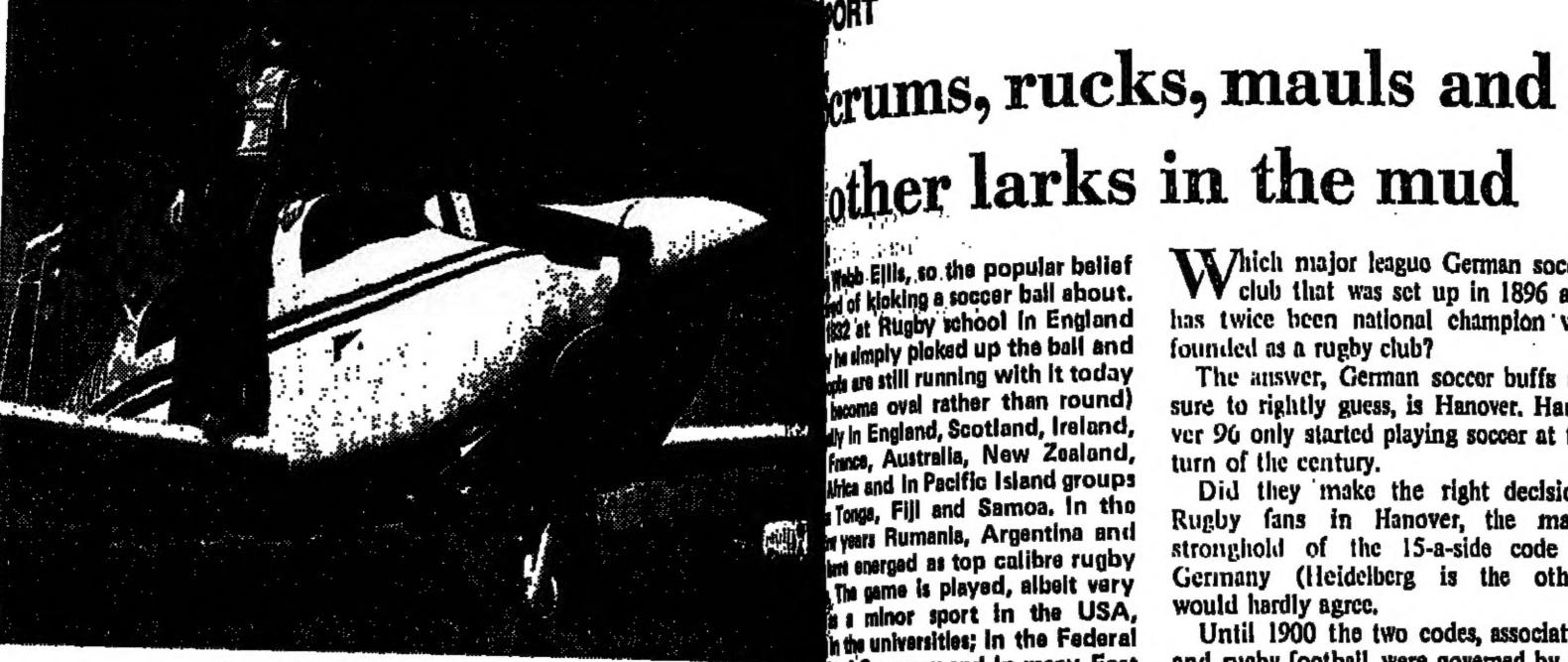
The flight was intended as a world record, to be completed within 12 hours. But headwinds over the North Atlantic made the flight last two hours longer.

It was not much of a consolation that no other woman had managed the flight in such a short time and that she has thus established a world record never-

Frau Orlowski considers herself the equal of any man and therefore does not accept the accolade "best performance for a woman."

Among the flights she does not like to remember is her very first delivery: "It was a daring adventure ... much too daring, and I would never do it again,"

An Austrian friend whom she had met at flying school had bought a



Margrit Orlowski prefers to be on the wing.

Rockwell Commander and was looking for a delivery pilot.

Frau Orlowski, at that time 22, told her friend that she would deliver the craft for expenses only, which would be cheaper than any professional delivery

The theology student had no idea what she was letting herself in for.

"It was a free vacation, so I decided t do it. It took me two weeks to fly from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Salzburg in Austria. I enjoyed every stopover and I needed the rest anyway."

Her route took her via Sept Iles in the St. Lawrence River to the remote Fort Chimo in Northern Labrador, Frobisher Bay in Baffin Land, Söndre Strömfjord and Angmagssalik in West and East Greenland, Keflavik in Iceland, the Faroe Islands and Scotland to the Continent.

"All I had at the time was a normal PPL and VHF licence. The whole thing wasn't quite legal, but nobody in Europe noticed it. Today I would try to dissuade anybody from embarking on such a flight. But I never again had such weather: not a single cloud during the entire flight from America to Europe. You don't have that kind of luck twice."

The adventuress of 1979 no longer exists. Today, it is standard procedure on delivery flights to wear protective clothing complete with radar reflector that ensures a three-day survival even in icy

Other equipment includes emergency transmitters and rations containing nuts. coke, biscuits, fruit and chocolate but never pep pills.

"We are no adventurers but a responsible company that cannot afford to risk its reputation. Our job is tough enough

Frau Orlowski has twice found herself in situations where survival depended not only skill but also on luck.

On one of her delivery flights she tought that she was between Greenland and Iceland when her magnetic compass went on the blink.

search-and-rescue action mounted and, after 14 hours of flying without being able to pinpoint her position, she was found by an Awacs early warning aircraft and guided into Kefla-

It was not until later that she learned that she had been near Scotland when she prepared to ditch into the sea - an angry North Atlantic.

The Awacs crew was delighted to have done a bit of "real work for a change", as they called it.

On another occasion, when she was headed from Frobisher Bay via Cape

Dyer on Baffin Land to Greenland demands for pay in compensahad to make an emergency landing time off led to the foundation of US Air Force base that was closed to

She says: "I was so happy to be do trong in the north of England, the I had had to fly very high for feature state of New South Wales, hitting one of the mountains and de line Guines and parts of France. loped oxygen problems in the process She had to make two approaches and the state of the state to heavy crosswinds and zero visite and ball S100

before finally managing to land. The trouble started after her landing settles after The American officer on duty had? mount à guard outside her room beat player revolt his men had seen no woman in h

Adall chief coach Vlado Stenzel Frau Orlowski, who is not only full stay; his team captain Arno in Latin and Ancient Greek but and veteran of 112 internationals, English and French and can make him understood in Russian. Spanish walk-out by four members of Italian, does not know whether she waternal team squad, Ehret, Horst

to stay a forry pilot forever. "One day when I stop flying surer, the officials have decided to the Atlantic I'd like to study aircraft the flery Croatian coach, who has gineering at Aachen Technical Valle squad since September 1974. versity," she says.

defend from 23 February to Asked about how she would do that home, so the unsettled team in view of her extremely poor marks all still come a cropper. mathematics, she said that her poor patry Association president Bernformance was due to the maths teach hiele and team manager Stenze' with whom she did not get along a tend to change Ehret's mind, but who objected to her flying, which wall said he had thought it over called a capitalist pastime. still staying away. squad feel Stenzel has made fools

The sort of man she married

What sort of a man would a work of Vlado Stenzel's collibre is a like Frau Orlowski marry?

"My husband teaches English, French any group but we have "My husband teaches English, Franklish him," Thiele says, "He is and geography in a high school. But it teative man, an artistic character is also a flyer and has two dozen stative man, an artistic character lehanded transatlantic flights to the frankfurt officials evidently hope credit. In fact, he has more flying how than I do — but then, he's also older." The peat his 1978 magic when he

Frau Orlowski originally took in a German team that was not flying instructor's licence in order to flying instructor's licence in order to flying hours. Her father promised to pay for two flying hours flying hours after the breach resulting from tactical flying instructor's licence instead flying instructor's licence instance inst

Chation we have decided in Herr job and the former theology student in liment," officialdom ruled. imself had only considered recame a professional flyer.

take if he had been felt to have In the beginning, she was not too seriously. But things changed as the German handball by hanging on delivered one aircraft after another long as I and others feel I am reached the top of her profession.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Ram for the job." dpa

other larks in the mud Thich major league German soccer Whith Ellis, so the popular belief VV club that was set up in 1896 and of kicking a soccer ball about. has twice been national champion was In imply plaked up the ball and founded as a rugby club?

The answer, German soccor buffs are sure to rightly guess, is Hanover, Hanover 96 only started playing soccer at the turn of the century.

Did they make the right decision? Rugby fans in Hanover, the major stronghold of the 15-a-side code in Germany (Heidelberg is the other), would hardly agree.

Until 1900 the two codes, association and rugby football, were governed by the same organisation. Then they split.

Soccer's Deutscher Fussball-Bund now has three-and-a-half million members. The Deutscher Rugby-Verband has a mere 5,000. Yet the diehards of the oval code

can pride themselves on a famous vic-

tory. In Hanover's Niedersachsenstadion Germany has beaten the Soviet Union Germany has only just been promoted to the upper division of the European championship competition run by FIRA,

FIRA was launched by France and Germany in the pre-war period when France was banned from International Board rugby because of allegations of

the International Amateur Rugby Fede-

professionalism. England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are not FIRA members. France is, of course, and so, for instance, is Rumania.

By beating the Soviet Union, a relative newcomer to rugby football but an impressive one, Germany currently head the table in their European championship division.

Interviewed before the game, Werner Behring, business manager of the German RFU, was not expecting a full house. He was not disappointed, but the stands on one side were almost empty.

He recalled that Germany had lost

Tee hockey trainer Xaver Unsinn, the I man with the floppy hat, is back in charge of the national team and very much his old, optimistic self.

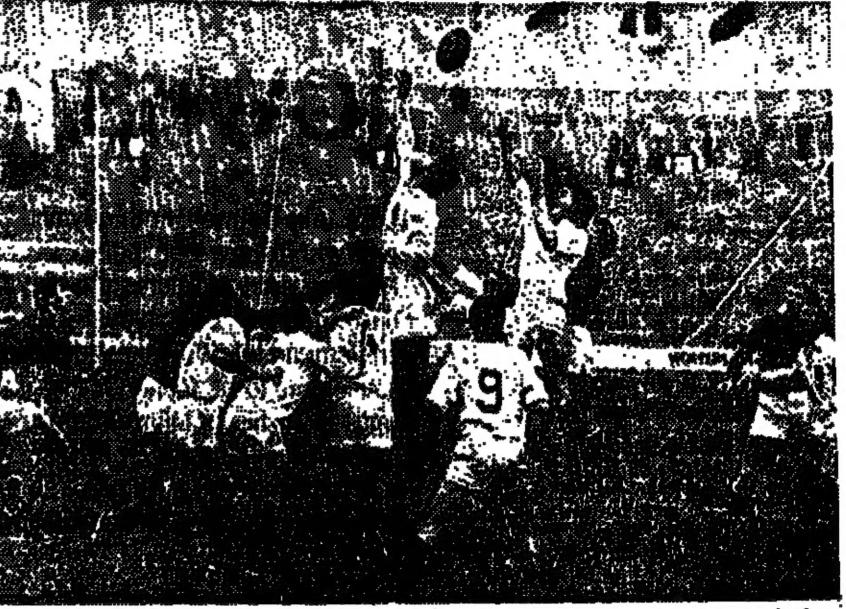
After the departure of Hans Rampf as chief coach Unsinn has returned to the fray and helped Germany to draw threeagainst Holland in Eindhoven and beat the Dutch 16-1 the following day

in Unna, Westphalia. Did the German squad prove so quick on the uptake or was it the Dutch who forgot everything they knew overnight?

Internationally, Holland are secondrate, so the result does not count for all that much, especially as the Dutch squad were unable to train for several days because pop star Julio Iglesias was holding a concert in their rink.

Yet after five days of preparation Gustav Buhnik, the former Czech international forward who is now the Dutch trainer, feels the Germans are better than they were at the last world cham-

They are certainly a new-look team. Meitinger, who scored six goals in the eturn match against Holland, or the thuhackl, who is usually on the Kühnhacki, who is usually on the phisgmatic side, were typical of a squad who are obviously enjoying their ice hockey again. am going to stay put. Major (General-Anzeiger, 2 November 1981)



The big men go up . . . Russia (dark jerseys) and Germany contest a lineout, before less-than-packed terraces. Germany won 10-7 in Hanover. (Photo: Hannoversche Aligemeine)

64-9 to Russia in Kharkov three years ago. It was the national team's highest-

"We had a case of whisky with us," he said. "The Russians had their vodka. The team officials held their own."

The players were kept dry, for obvious reasons. But they all fell foul of a stomach bug. Not so the officials, Herr Behring recalls. But their services were not called for on the field of play.

When the Soviet Union played Germany in Hanover in 1977 the visitors won 22-16. This time the Germans were optimistic: Russia had only managed to hold Italy to a 12-all draw in Moscow the previous week.

The other countries in FIRA's European first division are Rumania and France, which has 1,724 clubs and 180,000 registered players.

Germany the giant-killer has a mere 67 clubs and 3,500 players. Rugby is just not popular in Germany. It is hard to say why. Soccer and

gridiron football are near-relatives. Does

rugby run counter to the German cha-Is it a school of character that is somehow limited to the Anglo-Saxon way of life? But if it is, why is it so po-

pular in the south of France? Oddly enough, Germany has closer rugby ties with France than with Britain. Many French public figures readily

admit to having enjoyed rugby youngsters. They include Courrèges, the couturier, Sasha Distel, the playwright and Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist politi-

A number of German rugby players have played for leading French teams, but it does not seem to benefit them much, certainly not in comparison with their soccer counterparts who play for clubs abroad.

Peter Gruber from Heidelberg plays for Vichy, but not for Germany. "We tried capping him for Germany before my time," says Fritz Raupers of Hanover, the German coach. "But it didn't work."

Horst Kemmling, a 24-year-old Hanover student, is the German captain. "I have five brothers and sisters." he says. "and I come from Linden, a working class suburb."

He was happy when his mother took him along to the local rugby club as a six-year-old. "I was dying to be able to play without falling on concrete."

Rugby, unlike soccer, can only be played on grass. That is how a six-yearold boy who was used to scraping his

knees on concrete learnt the art of tackling opponents on a grass pitch. Eighteen years later he captained his country and humbled the Soviet Union

in his own home town. Manfred Lehnen (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

für Deutschland, 31 October 1981)

Kissing allowed once puck is in the net comers to the upper division in the

Unsinn has obliged the players with his ideas on how a national team should be made up. He is strongly in favour of drawing entire divisions from individual clubs, so players who know their respective games well are selected to play alongside each other for Germany.

He has to sort out his squad by Christmas. Then the team must be selected for the world championships h

Unsinn calls for both talent and character. He takes a dim view of roughnecks. "In the Buridesliga I have touted changing rooms and given it 'em straight. They all know I want ice hookey to keep its nose clean," he says. "All I ask is what I myself have put into practice." But at present he must feel like a voice in the wilderness as he goes the round of club managers, coaches and playing staff.

co "I have been round southern Germany," he says "Now it's the west's turn."

He is persistently friendly but can hard-

ly be called soft. He aims to test his squad's mettle in a series of games against Poland, Finland B, Switzerland, the Soviet Union B and Against the Italians in particular, new-

world championship tournament and

almost entirely Italo-Canadians, Unsinn plans to go as far as the rules permit. Before others teach the Germans a lesson he intends his own squad to return the compliment in advance, as were, just as they have done against Holland, who were tough customers at

the last world championships. After the 16-goal spree he was congratulated by all and sundry and commented, with an oblique reference to soccer, where players are under orders not to be too demonstratively overjoyed when goals are scored:

"As far as I am concerned there is no reason why the kissing must stop."

It was just an afterthought, not a programmatic statement, but it typified the current feeling. Let 'em net goals and kiss rather than belabour each other to Hans-Joachim Leyenberg

(Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 November 1981)

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